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AUTHOR Wiley, David S.
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ABSTRACT

One of a series on topics of concern to the U.S. media, this guide is intended to provide journalists with a critical analysis of U.S. media coverage of Africa. Section I provides an overview of the folklore about Africa and the nature and sources of stereotypes and misconceptions about Africa and the Western world. Findings and interpretations of data from a national sampling of images of Africa held by 7th and 12th graders are explained. Dimensions of power, control, complexity, modernity, primitivism, religion, and race are identified and discussed as components of the myth that African peoples are uncivilized. Finally, this section presents a discussion of social, psychological, and institutional sources of stereotyping images. Section II offers an annotated listing of sources of information concerning Africa as a resource for the reporter or editor who wishes to achieve a high quality of analysis and accurate, balanced reporting of the continent. Organizations include university centers of African studies, news and information agencies specializing on Africa, organizations with specialized knowledge and expertise on Africa, U.S. government agencies, embassies/chanceries of African nations in the United States, research centers and international organizations, and repositories and sources of maps. A 26-page bibliography of key works on Africa concludes the document. (LH)

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A MEDIA SOURCE GUIDE

Issues for the '80s



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U.S. MEDIA COVERAGE OF AFRICA

David S. Wiley

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COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
777 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

1983

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This guide is intended to provide working journalists with a critical analysis of U.S. media coverage of Africa, along with some suggestions of sources for additional background. It was prepared by Professor David S. Wiley, Director of the African Studies Center at Michigan State University.

This guide is one of the series on topics likely to be of continuing concern to the U.S. media. Additional titles and information on their availability are given on the inside back cover. Because of their experimental nature, comments and suggestions by users would be very much appreciated.

The Council on International and Public

Affairs has a longstanding interest in working with the media as one of the principal instruments for enlarging American public understanding of international affairs. Through efforts such as this series of source guides for the media, it seeks to strengthen contacts between working journalists and academic and other specialists on major world regions and international problems. Concerned with pluralizing international news flows, especially from the Third World to the U.S., it works in cooperation with media and other organizations in making available additional sources of international news to the U.S. media. Further information about the Council is given on the outside back cover.

Ward Morehouse
President

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Introduction

A large number of analysts agree that the knowledge about global and international affairs is woefully lacking in most North American populations, even among the university educated elites. This was documented in the findings of the Educational Testing Service national survey "What College Students Know about their World," documented in their report College Students' Knowledge and Beliefs: A Survey of Global Understanding, (New Rochelle, N.Y.: Change Magazine Press, 1981). While the quality of media reportage on foreign and global affairs is not the sole source of this ignorance, the print and electronic media do determine the availability of quality, balanced, unbiased, accurate and informative knowledge and analysis.

This report seeks to provide a conceptual survey of the problems in the reportage concerning SubSaharan Africa, with an especial focus on Southern Africa. This dual focus results from the fact that the shape and form of the American consciousness about Africa results from a common folklore about Africa while the largest amount of reporting and the point of North American interests in Africa is the cauldron of Southern Africa, especially South Africa, Namibia, Angola, and Zimbabwe. Thus, the report consists of ~~two~~ sections. Section I provides an overview of the the folklore about Africa with which the reader and viewer of the North American media begins the conceptualization of the continent, into which additional information, images, symbols, and facts are integrated. Of course, this folklore also is the starting point of many reporters, editors, producers, writers, and other media specialists. Therefore, this folklore is a reality which the reporter and editor remember is the beginning point for all shaping and forming of Africa news - the ideological and cultural context for the perception of another culture.

Section II offers an annotated listing of important sources of information concerning Africa as a resource for the reporter or editor who wishes to achieve a high quality of analysis and accurate, balanced reporting of the continent. No such listing can replace the value of informed reference by experts, a function which the author as a director of one of the largest African studies centers in the nation is willing to provide. Already, we have assisted one major print media organization to establish a new office in Africa and to orient its first correspondent. This service is offered to others who wish to avail themselves of the service.

This report is highly critical of the quality of North American coverage of Africa. Its critical character, however, is not meant in any way as an unfriendly and damning analysis, but rather as a prologue for new cooperation between academic specialists concerning Africa with their colleagues in the various branches of the media.

Section I - The Nature and Sources of Stereotypes and Misconceptions about Africa in the Western World: A Sociology of the Folklore

Social scientists from Western nations returning from research in Africa usually are astonished at the common folklore concerning Africa which exists in their home nations and which is at great deviance from the complex African realities they have studied; nevertheless, there are few actual studies of the content of this American folklore about Africa. In the questions asked about Africa by friends and relatives, even by academic colleagues, and in the daily press and television, the Africa of primitives, savagery, hostility, violence, weakness, simplicity, jungle, and animals looms large. This core mythos about Africa as the Dark Continent, indeed the "heart of darkness," is firmly established in press and folklore. Our print and electronic media, our textbooks and teachers, and even our educational media actively socialize the young to various stereotypical and imaginative definitions of African peoples and cultures. In a national survey of seventh and twelfth graders, Professor Barry Beyer of the Carnegie Institute found that the negative stereotypes about Africa were indicated in the students associating the following stimulus terms with Africa instead of any other continent or with a "not applicable" category: savage, uncivilized, native, spears, witchdoctor, huts, dirty, no history, and others.¹ Most interestingly, these negative and simplified associations were held more frequently by high school seniors than by the seventh-graders, suggesting that the images are increasingly present in the environment of the school and home, and most especially the television, during the eighth through twelfth grades.

Indeed, the staff of the Outreach Programs of several major African studies centers nationally find that such images of Africa are very strong. What the images reveal, I suggest, is not that public school teaching is so bad or worsening, but that the total impact of the various media and personal anecdotes in the United States is to socialize the students to this complex of negative associations, which the school experience neither covers nor significantly moderates. These images exist and endure in spite of the experience and knowledge of increasing numbers of American academics, journalists, and diplomats in Africa. The negative stereotypes result from the contact of the students with "the most modern media and school system in the world," suggesting that the images are undergirded with an infrastructure of powerful social, economic and political forces which are not easily contravened. Indeed, this author believes that more careful research will reveal that negative stereotypes about non-Western peoples are more widely disseminated and believed than during previous periods of history.

The problem addressed herein is a key issue of the twentieth century: the nature of inter- and cross-cultural communications in an increasingly mobile world interlinked with electronic networks. These cross-cultural messages or images which cross cultural and national barriers have been studied only infrequently in recent years, even though their content affects conflict, cooperation, and change in the global economy. Decisions are made to foment revolution, withdraw or initiate military support for foreign nations, and to trade or boycott foreign peoples on the basis of information about and images of those foreigners. Inevitably in the constraints of time and capacity to process information, greatly simplified images of foreign peoples, leaders, and societies

become the basis for high level decisions. The simplified image and stereotype consists of "a standardized mental picture that is held in common by members of a group and that represent an oversimplified opinion, affective attitude, or uncritical judgement."² These stereotypes are important not only because they are received by important decision-makers in the North, but also because they are re-generated in a circular manner by media personnel, who are themselves the recipients of the stereotypes from school, college, media, and personal folklore. Thus the images and stereotypes of one period provide the filters for processing new information from another, reproducing the standardized and simplified mental pictures of the alien. The extent and nature of the stereotypes at the present time thus are a key initiation point in comprehending the nature of the complexly intertwined problem of increasingly sophisticated dissemination of inaccurate information.

This paper utilizes a sociology of knowledge perspective and seeks first to survey the nature and locus of those stereotypes in the United States and then the various social, political, and economic interests which continue to produce and disseminate those images in the West. The stereotypes investigated herein are those primary, simplified, and powerfully affective images which encapsulate a definition of and attitude toward individuals, societies, and events that are relatively unknown or alien to the society. For the society in which they are held, these images or stereotypes are the "truths" about the alien society. They are constituted, as Nietzsche noted about language, by,

...a mobile army of metaphors, metonyms, and anthropomorphisms - in short, a sum of human relations, which have been enhanced, transposed, and embellished poetically and rhetorically, and which after long use seem firm, canonical, and obligatory to a people: truths are illusions about which one has forgotten that this is what they are.

Data

Data for this summary overview of the images has been drawn from two stages of analysis, the first of print materials and the second of film and video documentary productions found in the United States.

The survey of print materials has occurred in several stages. The first stage was a review of the textual material about Africa in more than 40 U.S. secondary social studies and world history texts. This review was conducted by Marylee C. Wiley and Astair Zekiros.⁴ In addition, the MSU African Studies Center has collected a variety of ephemeral materials about Africa in the popular media, varying from magazine and newspaper articles and advertisements to restaurant placemats, church Sunday School lessons, and children's popular literature.

In all these materials, a series of stereotypical images of Africa emerged, including: a focus on the "tribe" as the modal African form of social organization, an avoidance of images of urban life and culture, emphasis on the physically most bizarre peoples ("Pygmies" and "Bushmen," both misnamed⁵), constant reference to the wild animals and wild behavior of peoples, and description of African religion as "witchcraft" and "voodoo." There was emphasis on political instability in independent Africa and the benevolent political stability of South Africa, great attention to unique climates and ecological regions (especially rain forest and "jungle"), definition of Africa as weak and dependent on Western initiative, use of outdated information, and overgeneralization and oversimplification.

Subsequently, the Michigan State University (MSU) African Studies Center undertook a systematic review and criticism of the content of the Encyclopaedia Britannica concerning Africa in both the Macropaedia and Micropaedia volumes

(15th Edition, 1979). These materials were reviewed by a national panel of 30 specialists on African literature for all entries on African authors and by the MSU African Studies Center (ASC) faculty specialized on different countries and regions of Africa for all geographical entries on nations, regions, urban areas, and physical features. In the encyclopedia materials, we found some factual error, a bias toward entering towns in which European peoples lived, and an inadequate reporting on African authors who did not write primarily in English or French.⁶

The survey of the film and video documentaries about Africa was a larger project conducted at the MSU ASC 1977-1982 to critically review 770 films and videotapes about Africa available in the United States. These materials constituted the main body of documentary audiovisual materials about Africa released during the period 1960-1981. These 770 productions were systematically reviewed by African and Africanist graduate students and faculty at MSU, with individual critiques of accuracy, bias, balance, currency, strengths and weaknesses by experts on the country and/or the topic of the production. Staff of the African Media Center, funded by the U.S. Department of Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities, collated the various individual reviews and created the final published critiques. Results of the critical reviews are found in Africa on Film and Videotape 1960-1981: A Compendium of Reviews.⁷

In the review of the print and filmic materials, multiple reviewers were utilized to increase the reliability of the review process. Multiple editors, a panel of external reviewers, criticism of initial reviews at annual meetings of the African Studies Association, and multiple editing and spot-checking of consistency sought to provide relatively stable criteria of review, nevertheless, the review process was not value free. Criteria for accuracy, balance, bias,

and currency are those norms in the perceptions and knowledge of African and Africanist scholars who have lived, worked, and conducted research in the countries and on the topics of the film and video productions. This analysis stands on the assertion that such an expert panel brings more consistent critical criteria to the review process than is embodied in the original productions, which emerge from the sometimes knowledgeable perceptions, filmic values, and experience of producers, directors, script writers, and film room editors.

In general, the quality of even documentary film material produced for the American school and college is poor. Among the 770 films and video programs reviewed, our African and Africanist reviewers rated less than one-third of the productions as balanced, relatively unbiased in presentation, accurate, current, and of good technical quality. Most of the material was seriously flawed in conception and presentation in the images chosen to illustrate the topics, in the topics chosen for portrayal, and in the narrative interpretation of the visual images. Many of the filmic and video materials reviewed could have been utilized without the narration which, more frequently than the images, revealed a stereotyped, out-of-date, or otherwise factually flawed interpretation.

The Findings and their Interpretation

What is the analytical framework into which we may categorize these diverse folkloric images about African peoples, their continent, and their nations? It is a general schema of social and economic evolution in which most African societies and individuals are presumed to be at the bottom of a scale of ascending civilizational levels which culminate in Western societies. This civilizational hierarchy, anchored at the bottom in the hunting and gathering societies and at top by contemporary Western nations, is confirmed and reflected in the ethnic humor and the cultural definitions of all classes of North Americans. This

hierarchy of nations and peoples roughly parallels the racial and ethnic stratification patterns of the United States; thus, with Black Americans at the bottom according to most measures of the U.S. social and economic stratification system, it is not an accident that the strongest negative stereotypes in the nation concern African societies and culture - the root origins of Black Americans. In the reductionist images of popular television and ethnic humor, the stratification of nations and resultant American ethnic/racial groups is apparent, from highest to lowest: 1) English or Anglo-Saxon, 2) German (for instance, see Colonel Klink and Sergeant Schultz of television's "Hogan's Heroes," but also the intelligent, cunning SS officers), 3) Irish, Scots, Dutch, French, and Belgians at roughly equivalent levels, 4) Russians, 5) Chinese and Japanese, although the latter, especially, are undergoing upward image mobility as indicated by both the American image and in their official designation as "honorary whites" in South Africa, 6) Latin Americans and South Asians, 7) Middle Easterners, and 8) Africans. The existence of this hierarchy reflects a predisposition in our population to see both the ethnic groups within the society and the nations and continents from which they originated as at a particular level of status honor which reflects their "level of civilization." This image of civilizational level is a summation of the various dimensions of power, complexity, material accomplishment, scale, and technological sophistication. Literature, film, television, newspapers, student texts, and all types of audiovisual materials tend to confirm this general hierarchy of nations and their U.S. ethnic "representatives." This hierarchy then provides a convenient and widely disseminated status honor matrix of ideology and symbols to be utilized in the system of inter-national and inter-ethnic struggle for scarce resources. As in any particularistic system of ranking, cleavages within

the international and global interethnic system and within nations allow lower status members to utilize their relatively higher position, in the system to create bonds of common identity with higher ranking members over and against other lower ranking individuals. Conversely, higher ranking members can utilize the status honor attached to their position to define lower ranking competitors as illegitimate and invalid in their claims to resources, power, and membership in networks of exchange.

The hierarchy is confirmed primarily in the comparisons derivative from stereotypes and negating images of peoples and nations. Generally, the higher a nation or ethnic group is in the hierarchy, the more capacity it has to sanction those who hold negative images and status definitions; while the lower is a nation in the hierarchy, the less its capacity to "resist" these images; therefore, stereotypes and negating definitions are more likely to be expressed about those lowest in the hierarchy. As nations gain control over resources and become powerful members in international trading networks, they gain the capacity to sanction those who define them as low in status and civilization. Their sanctions include the power to withhold resources, political support and friendship from the more powerful. Currently, the growing activity of the Arab nations of the Middle East to resist stereotypes is seen in the growing wave of films, filmstrips, magazines, and other intellectual products to define Islam and the Arab peoples as honorable, civilized, and higher in status than is suggested by the bald "orientalist" images of the cruel, irrational, over-sexed, camel-riding, oil exploiter - an image found in cartoons on American editorial-pages of the 1970s.

The existence of the hierarchy and the relative agreement of the powerful actors about the position of peoples and nations on it reflects a relatively stable system of evaluation of peoples and nations in the global power system.

Change in the economic resources of the global system, leads to a change in the stereotypical hierarchy. Note, for instance, the simultaneous elevation in the United States of the image of both Japan and Japanese-Americans in the press, television, and even the universities, which now must re-write the history of the Japanese-Americans during World War II. At the same time that changes in national resources precipitate redefinitions of national and ethnic status, nations and minority groups also seek to achieve mobility in the systems through activist strategies to change the deprecating images. Various ethnic groups and nations seek to change the negative stereotyping in order to alternate perceptions of other actors about their position in the hierarchy. The highly organized and well-financed Italian and Italian-American attempts to reject the "Mafioso" image are an instructive case.

Most African nations have not had significant power of sanction in the global system until the recent actions of Nigeria, Libya, and South Africa to pressure Western nations over their policies. As a result, their negative images have been largely untouched by international contention. The rise of a small minority of Black Americans to intense consciousness of Africa and efforts to alter the African image in the United States can be seen in the activist work of organizations in the late 1970s such as TransAfrica, the Black American lobbying organization for Africa and the Caribbean. Without the power of sanction, most Africans and Africanists have not been active to engage the process of stereotyping and the manufacturing of social dishonor in the global and national ideational systems. It is not an accident, I suggest, that a significant attack has now begun on these myths at the very time that Nigeria has become the second largest supplier of crude oil to the United States, that the growth of military and space technologies in the U.S. occasions

renewed consciousness of the Southern African mineral storehouse, and that the "Winds of Change" again appear to have begun to complete their sweep across the southern extremity of the continent. What is the nature of these images that define social dishonor?

The Components of the Core Myth of African Uncivilization

A number of major dimensions of ranking of societies, nations, and civilizations may be discerned in these folkloric and stereotypic imagings. These dimensions include power, control, complexity, modernity, primitivism, religion, and race.

1. Power

The organizing principle and the first dimension of the civilizational hierarchy is power. Nations and continents are more highly-ranked if they are regarded as powerful. Power is measured primarily in terms of material accomplishment, the hallmark of which in the contemporary world is technological proficiency. I also would argue that this principle is maintained in its essential character in both most Western modernity/development models of social change and in many of the Eastern Bloc historical materialism models. Both assume an evolutionary schema in which societies are honored if they have attained the highest civilizational status, if they have become more "developed," usually measured with a statistic of the Gross National or Domestic Product or Physical Quality of Life (PQLI) Index, or have progressed beyond the "Asiatic mode of production" to capitalist or "higher" forms of economic organization. Both Western and Marxian models are essentially materialistic in their measures of progress, advancement, and power.

Smaller scale societies, by definition, are less powerful because their bureaucracies have less height, their territory is smaller, and their material

accomplishments are small. Those who attempt to refute these allegations of Africa's "uncivilization" also sometimes utilize the same criteria with evidence of Africa's "powerfulness" and "high civilizations" seen in a) great material accomplishments such as the building of pyramids or great Zimbabwe, b) great wealth such as Mansa Musa's distributing gold in the streets of Cairo during his great pilgrimage, or c) great demonstrations of African political power as revealed in the number of subjects or extent of control by a king or paramount chief. Thus, those societies in Africa with greatest social stratification, greatest command of slave labor power, greatest extraction of surplus from subject peoples, and, thereby, the greatest base for material accomplishments and material richness in arts (of which the pharonic kingdoms are the extreme example) are deigned the most honorable and the "highest civilizations" of the continent. Other criteria such as the humanity of the social system, the complexity of social interaction, the levels of development of ideational intricacy, advanced systems of justice, etc. are not utilized in this ranking.

This alleged weakness of African peoples, a verification of their lack of power, is celebrated especially in entertainment television through many episodes in the Mission Impossible series, in dozens of animal-focused films in which the white hunter (see Daktari series) saves the animals or the innocent (but weak) peoples from "the evil Africans" in their midst, in various cartoon stories of terrorized or injured Africans who need help from various outsiders (e.g. Tarzan, Muhammed Ali, missionary doctors and nurses, Albert Schweitzer), and in the brave missions of various rescuers in Africa (see Humphrey Bogart in The African Queen, Gordon at Khartoum, Stanley and Livingstone, and the various versions of the Raid on Entebbe, or mercenary films such as the Wild Geese). The message in these materials is that Africa is weak, therefore

without power, and requiring the tutelage, control, and care of outsiders, most of whom are either powerful Western Anglo-Saxon actors, or those Africans or Afro-Americans who have learned techniques of power from the West (see especially Mission Impossible and Daktari technicians). The absence of power in Africa has many representations. Among the sample of 7th and 12th graders in the Beyer study (see Table 1), those terms associated with Africa reflecting lack of power are especially "witchdoctors" and "disease" (no modern medicine power), "natives" (those who are controlled by external and internal powerful leaders), "pygmies" (the short ones who hide in the jungle), "poison darts" (do not have powerful modern weapons), "naked" (cannot command even clothing), "jungle" (no power to make it into cities or farmland), "primitive" (unpowerful by definition), "superstition" (without the power of scientific knowledge), "huts" (not houses), "missionary" (needing the ministrations of outsiders), "backward" "illiterate" (without power of literacy), "villages" (without the concentrated power of cities), "no history" (without power of knowledge of one's past), and "poor" (without economic power). (see Table 1)

2. Control

The second major dimension of the ranking system of civilization is control, a dimension closely related to power and its material embodiment, technology. Control is portrayed in a range of aspects of society - from personal self-control, discipline, and subjugation of idic impulses; to social control of collective chaos and crime; to the macro-societal control of military conflict surrounding the state and interstate relations. Violence, therefore, is the absence of control within a society, the breakdown of order. Among seventh and twelfth graders the images of failure of control, which are also assigned to Asia, are personal dirtiness, disease, and poverty. Images of drought and

Table 1: Images of Africa held by a National Sample of U.S. Seventh and

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Twelfth Graders 1968

Stimulus Terms Sorted by Seventh and Twelfth Graders into Africa Category instead of Asia, Latin America, Middle East, Western Europe, Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, or North America.

Percentage of Sample Associating Term with Africa

<u>Stimulus Term</u>	<u>7th Graders</u>	<u>12th Graders</u>	<u>% Diff 7th-12th Grade</u>
Witchdoctors	85%	93%	+ 8%
Wild Animals	87	91	+ 4
Drums	77	91	+14
Spears	79	90	+11
Tribe	78	88	+10
Savages	76	88	+12
Natives	78	86	+ 8
Cannibals	69	85	+16
Pygmies	65	84	+19
Poison Darts	78	82	+ 4
Naked	68	78	+10
Jungle	80	76	- 4
Primitive	46	69	+23
Superstition	48	69	+21
Huts	59	69	+10
Missionary	34	52	+18
Strange	41	44	+ 3
Backward	25	43	+18
Illiterate	not Africa	42	N.A.
Villages	49	41	- 8
Disease	46	39	- 7
Hot	42	39	- 3
Underdeveloped	34	29	- 2
Desert	36	29	- 7
Dirty	35	Asia	N.A.
No History	27	38	+11
Poor	26	Asia	N.A.

famine which sometimes are spread too readily by international relief and religious agencies also suggest an uncontrolled environment. At the societal level, the African state frequently is pictured in cinema, television, newspapers, and news magazine as the uncontrolled, though authoritarian and violent, state, personified by either the autocratic traditional chief or the dictatorial military head of state, especially graphically projected by Idi Amin Dada. These images of violence are especially common in the news media. A number of studies have revealed the concentration of the news media in all societies on topics of crime, conflict, and divergence from normal societal interaction; however, in the African case, the emphasis on violence appears to be especially powerful.¹¹

The focus on violence, which is the failure of personal, social, and state control, provides a ready justification for benevolent foreign intervention in Africa by religious organizations to provide the "true religion" to give access to the supernatural power, by development agencies to transfer scientific technology of control, or of foreign states to control the internal and external violence of the "uncontrolled African state."

3. Complexity

A third dimension of the civilizational ranking is complexity, measured by the level of differentiation of the society. Images of Africa in the West frequently connote lack of social complexity, especially in the image of the tribe as the undifferentiated "primitive" mode of social organization and a lack of individual complexity in the "mindless peasant," the very common image of many rural peoples who allegedly cannot understand the complexities of their own environment, much less of the state. Some of the academic theories of national integration sometimes appear to embody similar assumptions that rural African peoples are unidimensionally either traditional or national (i.e. "mo-

der") in identification, unlike the multi-dimensional identity system of North Americans who have various levels of psychological, familial, work, and associational identities, as well as metropolitan, state, regional, national, and international identities. The technological focus of television programming such as "Mission Impssible," "Man from Uncle," and various other Western teams seeking to save African wildlife suggests that the technologically benevolent European or American brings enlightenment, control, and "the fix" to the less complex African societies.

4. Modernity

A fourth dimension closely related to the foregoing is the modernity-tradition axis. In the popular media, Africans are portrayed as particularistic blindly attached to a chief or a warrior leader or even a "Good Bwana," instead of universalistic in assessing value; ascriptive instead of achievement oriented; and passionately affectively-positive (emotion bound) instead of the more modern intellectual affectively-neutral. The location of Africa on the tradition-modernity axis is neatly identified in the widespread use of the term "tribe" or "tribal." Eighty-eight percent of the twelfth graders, ten percent more than in seventh grade, associate the term with Africa (see Table 1). The labeling of African societies as tribal is the most successful of the means to assign lower status to large populations and even nations. Its success is seen in the currency of the term throughout academia and academic literature, its use in the media as an explanatory variable for most political change in Africa, and its enshrinement in encyclopaedias and dictionaries to describe smaller scale societies in Native America, hill-country South Asia, Ancient Israel, and, quintessentially, Africa. The survival of this nineteenth century term to typify African societies of population between 100 persons and 15 million,

with their diverse modes of political and economic organization and their rural and urban locus, is a tribute to the strength of this international ranking system. A Michigan State University faculty study group has carefully reviewed the many varied anthropological and political science definitions of tribe, ranging from common language groups, to common political structure, to common imputed lineage or origins, to the vague and boundaryless "common culture." The study group concluded that the term is highly value-laden and that it has developed in most of Africa to label not traditional societies but those interacting populations subsumed under rural African political leaders who frequently were either created or strengthened by colonial systems of tax-collection and administration. The facile substitution of "ethnic group" for "tribe" does not solve the problem, because the Western sense of ethnic group, i.e. the urban-industrial social formations for making particularistic claims on power and resources, is not the fact of these rural societies.

5. Primitivism

A fifth dimension of subhuman primitivism frequently is less present in the jokes and folklore of the Western subculture revealed most typically in service station humor, barroom banter, beauty salon chatter, and cocktail circuit story-trading. Stereotypes about Africans and Afro-Americans may be used in these circles, unless the audience is racially plural, as a means to seal status relations of persons of diverse or unknown class or status origins. In laughing together about the uncivilization of Africa, Africans, and, sometimes, Afro-Americans, tension is relieved and status bonding is at least momentarily symbolized. This is especially important in social fraternization of persons of mixed social class or ethnic backgrounds. In these circles, the participant observer will hear stories about primitiveness ("didn't even know how to

use the John," "they never invented the wheel, you know"), attempts at status mobility ("they can put a dress or suit on them, but that don't change a thing"), African feats of strength and endurance allegedly revealing African ignorance, ("but strong as an ox" John Henry story, endurance of torture, etc.), and even the kinship of African peoples with primates. African acquaintances report being asked questions suggesting such carefully guarded assumptions. One Malian guest once reported being asked at the cocktail party of a university professor in Manhattan if "it's true that some of your people still live in trees." These primal myths of man-primate kinship probably originate from some of the 18th and 19th century myths of the strange form of humanity found in Africa including of monocular and monopedal peoples. These stories and tales, passed from generation to generation in the West through oral tradition, reveal the strength of the civilizational ranking in which African peoples are covertly assumed by some to be the lowest form of human biological types, the "simplest" form of society, and only slightly freed from primate origins. That the prototypical case of such peoples are the so-called "Pygmies" (Greek Pygmaios for "dwarf") and "Bushmen" (South African racist language for Khoi and San peoples), both of whom are small, reflects the unique, unparalleled origins of Africa in the minds of many Westerners. This fixation is revealed in the fact that the most widely used documentary about Africa on college and university campuses surveyed by the author in 1976 was John Marshall's contrived documentary on the "Bushmen" (Khoi-San), The Hunters. In film, Arab peoples also share the image of the over-sexed and socially-deviant African, typified in recent years by the Italian-produced film Mondo Kane. The film advertisement for Mondo Kane notes, "You may call it strange, but to them it's just middle-class morality."

6. Religion

The sixth parallel dimension is the system of religious stratification,

which, it is assumed, also reflects an evolutionary scale of absolute value. The rough ordering of religious communities appears to be:

- 1) Judaic and Christian Religions, each claiming higher status than the other various versions of humanism, deism, naturalism, and astrology in addition to such life-coping strategies as meditation, counseling, analysis, etc.;
- 2) Eastern Orthodoxy: Greek, Russian, Ethiopian (The latter relatively unknown);
- 3) "High Religions" of East Asia, primarily Confucianism, Taoism, Shintoism, and, perhaps, Buddhism; possibly Zoroastrianism;
- 4) Religions of South and Southeast Asia-Hinduism, Buddhism;
- 5) Islam;
- 6) "Tribal" religions, termed Pagan, Heathen, and "nature worship."

Even in the 1980s, especially with current American evangelical religious resurgence, much of the folklore of religious hierarchy has re-emerged, for instance, the allegation that the "failure of the Arabs to develop" resulted from Islam. The jokes about the missionary in the stewpot in a cannibal village appear and re-appear to symbolize the religious stratification system in popular culture. Tales of religious success are told and retold in churches about winning over the witchdoctor and performing miracles in the villages and either directly or implicitly confirm the hierarchy of religious status, in which Africa is at the bottom. In the images which 7th and 12th graders associated with Africa, we note that various stimulus terms relate to this religious dimension of ranking such as witchdoctors (held by 93% of seniors), superstition (69%), and Missionary (52%).

7. Race

The final component in the system of ranking is a racial dimension which is linked closely with all of the foregoing dimensions. Some Western European

and American whites are quietly portrayed as sometimes going morally astray in Africa (e.g. Conrad's Heart of Darkness). There are mercenaries, wayward white hunters, millionaire playboys, unfaithful lonely wives, wayward nuns, priests who drink too much; however, in the media they are almost always capable of redeeming self-sacrifice, heroic service, and saving action (see Tarzan,¹² Daktari, Schweitzer, and dozens of feature films of the 1950s and 1960s).

The extreme form of this folklore is the ancient tale of the beloved white queen, whose position reflects the exalted status of her race, if not her gender. Even in encyclopedic reporting on African urban places, the MSU African Studies Center has discovered that any South African town inhabited by whites would be noted and described if as few as 4,000 persons resided there; however, for the rest of sub-Saharan Africa no town smaller than 18,000 inhabitants and some as large as one-million Africans were not described. As is reflected in the various racial stratification systems found round the world, lightness is a symbol of general status.

Thus the civilizational ranking is composed of the sum of the seven dimensions of status honor: power, control (with technology), societal complexity, modernity, evolutionary position, religion, and race. In sum they include the common folklore, the media images, and some of the academic models which evolved from or developed in elective affinity with the civilizational ranking scheme that is the infrastructure for stereotyping Africa.

We have located these stereotypes, but we have not surveyed the motivational and institutional interests at the source of them, even though I have alluded to some of these mechanisms.

Social, Psychological, and Institutional Sources of the Stereotyping Images

In each individual who utilizes the stereotypes there are psychological correlates of the belief and behavior. For this chapter, however, attention

is confined to the institutional parameters for individuals and not the psychology of individual action or intercultural perception.

Although the three major sources of these stereotypes are related, they do not constitute a homogeneous and fully congruent unit. They are social values, political interests, and economic interests.

Social Values

The social values which underly this civilizational ranking, are the cultural residues crystallized in public ideologies that refract past manifest and latent conflicts within and without the society. First, although we have little research completed in this area, I hypothesize that the strength with which stereotypes are held in a society is more a reflection of the cleavages, tensions, competition, and conflict within the society than of the realities of the foreign societies. Thus, in North America, stereotypes about Africa are likely to be manufactured, retained, renewed, and disseminated most of all in those populations which perceive themselves to be in competition with Black Americans for space, jobs, political position, housing, and status honor. This interaction of images of nations and continents with ethnic stratification within the U.S. is an important sociological research topic which could provide a new approach to stereotyping and prejudice.

Second, as noted already, the stereotypes about Africa, Africans, and Afro-Americans constitute an inventory of values to be used as resources by lower status individuals and groups to bond their status with higher ranking individuals and groups within this society. Conversely, higher status parties also use the alleged association or commonalities among lower ranking individuals and groups to isolate and delegitimize the claims of the less powerful on social honor and resources.

Third, many social values in the West are hinged on the major evolutionary schema of the world which links physical, cultural, social, economic, and political evolution in a congruent model. This evolutionary ideology justifies privilege and the exclusive hold by the dominant nations and peoples on leadership authority, political control, and economic direction in the global system. All of this is closely associated with the simultaneous emergence in the late 19th century of the global economic system, the colonial penetration of Africa, and Christian missionary plan to "evangelize the world in this generation."¹³

There were many disjunctions of interest between missionary, imperial power, and company in colonial Africa. See, for instance, the Scots Presbyterian missionaries working against the British Crown representatives in Malawi as well as the North American Methodist and United Church of Christ missionaries aiding the ZANU Liberation Army (ZANLA) during the war years of 1972-80. Still, there was a general congruence of value stance that allowed each to seek support and legitimacy from the others.

A fourth set of important social values underlying this ranking is the pro-environment and naturalist ideologies which have emerged very strongly in twentieth century Western and especially American middle and upper class publics. These publics place a high value on the aesthetics of nature and on the preservation, observation, cataloging, and communicating with "Nature." In popular form, this value complex has emerged to personalize nature, giving human names, character, and emotion to dogs, wolves, birds, elephants, trees, plants, and even insects. While some aspects of this aesthetic also emerge in some African belief systems, the result of this belief complex in Western societies is to direct attention toward the African flora and fauna and away from the human population. Thus in many Walt Disney and other naturalist films and the many episodes of Wild Kingdom, Animal World, Survival, and tourist films

and videoprograms, the African human populations serve primarily as either backdrop and setting for the animals, plant-life, and insects or are given negative value as interlopers, spoilers, poachers, and degraders of nature's "garden." The strength of these naturalist values in urban America provides a ready market for these images of Africa in commercial moviehouses and especially in audio-visual materials in the school. Hundreds of hours of exposure to a "natural Africa," relatively devoid of humans, cities, mines, and governments, instills and rehearses the "primitive" view of Africa as primarily the locus of animals. I have not systematically surveyed the exposure of American young persons to natural Africa, but my best guess is that the average twelfth-grader has received approximately 60 to 100 hours of images of Africa during the K-12 education years, probably half of which are this "natural Africa." The result is a great appreciation for the beauties of the continent and its animal and plant inhabitants, a sense of the validity and wholesome character of natural Africa, and a depersonalization of the nameless masses of humanity that inhabit it. In the Beyer survey 91% of the twelfth graders associated "wild animals" with Africa, the second most frequent stimulus term, exceeded only in frequency by "witchdoctors" (93%). Among seventh graders, "wild animals" (87%) was the most frequent association with Africa.

2. Economic Interests

A second mainstay for producing and disseminating these stereotypes is the complex of economic interests. The manufacturing and marketing of experience, sensation, and visual variation is a very large industry in the Western world. The images of African savages, spears, animals, and the storied threat-and-resolution cycle of confronting African danger and being saved (or saving oneself) produce the strong sensations and emotions that are required to elicit

ticket sales to movies, television viewing for selling advertisements, and especially the elements of the various theme parks such as Disneyland and Disneyworld, Busch Gardens, AFRICA-USA, King's Island, and others. All these institutions capitalize on the profitability first uncovered in the carnival and Barnum and Bailey sideshows of "strange humans from Africa" in the period 1860-1960. These images also provide revenue for newspapers to sell stories about the strange, the weird, and the unusual. The alleged exploits of Idi Amin, the stealth of pygmy warrior soldiers in the elephant grass of Zaire, and mercenaries creating blood and gore provide racy reading for the popular audiences. Even large corporations utilize the African images to create a sense of danger and chaos in which either Citicorp (a warrior with spear "Don't be up the Zambezi without a Paddle, Even in Maputo, Citicorp is there to help you") or American Express ("We almost had a disaster in Cairo when I lost my wallet") can give you control, safety, and insulation from the harsh African realities. An exaggerated image of Idi Amin on its cover can sell Time Magazine as well as "Who's Meddling in the African Jungle," a cover with Brezhnev, Castro, and others peering through the tall grass. Religious organizations with some important major exceptions also are especially active in their religious school materials to sell the starkest of images of African "lostness" needing salvation from sickness and death or hunger and drought.

A second set of economic interests is that of tourists, researchers, government officials, development experts, missionaries, and other Westerners living, working, and consuming in Africa. In the African economies the privilege of these populations frequently is astounding. Insulation from African claims on that income and the consumption it creates is only possible if there is a strong ideology that "they are really different from us," that "their needs are

not the same as ours," and that "my consumption eventually is in their benefit since it creates jobs and sales of commodities."

Finally, the corporate world also is very active in disseminating these stereotypes both officially in company memos and in oral lore. For them these stereotypes provide a legitimacy for their presence, pricing policies, and bottom line profits from these "hardship areas" of danger and potential loss, and their failure to transfer technology.

3. Political Interests

Powerful political interests in the West also undergird these stereotypes and utilize them in furthering the political goals of the nation-state and its rulers. The most obvious purveyors of such images of African uncivilization have been the minority regimes of Southern Africa, which produce a constant flow of "information" to magazines, television companies, newspapers, and even directly to schools and colleges. Probably more than \$20 million annually is invested by the Republic of South Africa in the production of such materials for the United States alone.¹⁶ The message of these materials is that a) Africans are different from Europeans, less civilized than even "your blacks," b) South Africa is a garden state which needs white care and protection, c) strange witchdoctors and primitive rituals reveal African uncivilization, and therefore d) our control with your economic, political and military support should be maintained.

Beyond South Africa, however, "information" is a weapon of foreign policy of the powerful states no less than it is utilized by the British and Argentina in the Falklands/Malvinas conflict. Again, we do not have good data about the amount of manipulating information flowing from Africa to the West, but journalists and former Central Intelligence Agency operatives indicate that there is

an active information/disinformation program operated to plant stories about events, governments, and leaders in the foreign press. These stories are created in order to affect those foreign societies and to be fed back to the press in the United States through the Associated Press, United Press International, Agence France Press, and other wire services. Furthermore, in the crisis in Angola in 1975, press managers were planted by the CIA in Lusaka, Kinshasa, and Paris to manipulate U.S. impressions of the horror at the Marxist atrocities of the MPLA movement and the honesty, courage, and determination of the FNLA and UNITA movements.

Conclusion/Summary

This chapter has provided only a very general survey of the nature and locus of images of Africa in the West and the interests which manufacture, disseminate, and renew the stereotypes about African uncivilization. This survey does suggest that this arena of Western folklore is an important phenomenon of both written and oral tradition which requires the analysis of scholars. Studies are needed to analyze a) the exact nature and description of the images, b) the different distribution of these images across various classes and regions of the Western world, c) the decision-points in the West where these images are communicated, and d) the uses of these images in interpersonal relations and in psychological systems of identity maintenance. Most of all, careful work is also needed on the uses of these stereotypes in inter-ethnic strategies to create status honor and dishonor among American minority and ethnic groups.

This analysis also undercuts any vague liberal assumptions that stereotypes and images are essentially a problem of misinformation, a lag in disseminating good materials, or simply the mistaken projections of uninformed, non-Africanist filmmakers and writers. Rather, the major principle in the development and dissemination of images about other cultures and other peoples is found in that Ugandan proverb that:

"When one sets a portion for himself, usually it is not too small."¹⁷

Footnotes: Social Sources of Stereotypes and Misconceptions...

1. Beyer, Barry K. and E. Perry Hicks, Images of Africa: A Report on What American Secondary School Students Know and Believe about Africa South of the Sahara, Pittsburgh, PA: Carnegie-Mellon University, 1968 (available as ERIC Document N. ED 023693), also reported in Project Africa, Final Report, by Barry K. Beyer and E. Perry Hicks, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Deptment of Health Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Research, 1970.
2. Webster's Seventh New Colegiate Dictionary, Springfield, MA: G. & C. Merrian Co., 1966.
3. Friedrich Nietzsche, "On Truth and Lie in an Extra-Moral Sense," in The Portable Nietzsche, ed. and trans. Walter Kaufmann, New York: Viking Press, 1954, pp. 46-47 as quoted in Edward W. Said, Orientalism, NY: Vintage Books, 1978, p. 203.
4. Zekiros, Astair and Marylee C. Wiley, Africa in Social Studies Textbooks, East Lansing, MI: African Studies Center of Michigan State University, 1978, pp. 1-24.
5. Results of the review of African literature entries is reported more fully in the author's article, "Social and Economic Sources of the Evaluations of African Writers by Professors of African Literature in the United States," January 1983, unpublished manuscript, available on request from the author.
6. Compiled by David Wiley with Robert Cancel, Diane Ptiugrad, Terry Elkiss, and Amie Campbell, East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University African Studies Center, 1982, 553 pp. Each film is rated for its general quality for educational uses, accuracy, organization,

photography, sound, and editing. In addition, a synopsis, minute by minute content inventory, suggested uses, critical review, sources for purchase or rental, and known reviews of the production in other publications are provided for each of the 770 productions. An extensive bibliography of filmographies about Africa also is included with extensive indexing of all materials by subject matter, nation, language(s), and quality.

7. The review process, criteria of reviewing, consistency checks, and sources of potential bias are reviewed in the Introduction to the volume referenced in footnote 6.
8. See Edward W. Said, Orientalism. NY: Vintage Books, 1979.
9. A recent forthcoming study at the Indiana University of School of Journalism reports the frequency of publishing news of violence, chaos, and upheaval in Africa is more frequent in midwestern U.S. newspapers than the proportion of the original reporting justifies.
10. Beyer and Hicks, Op. Cit.
11. See, for instance, Phil Harris, Reporting Southern Africa: Western News Agencies Reporting from Southern Africa, Paris: UNESCO, 1981, paper, 168 pp. For a countervailing view, see Xan Smiley, "Misunderstanding Africa," Atlantic Monthly, September, 1982, pp. 70-79.
12. At times, this interpersonal stratagem of status bonding is even utilized by minority groups to joke about their own imputed "primitive origins" in order to signal that the conversation is taking place between equals of shared perspective and that the global ranking system will not occasion interpersonal conflict in this particular conversation or relationship.

13. For a listing of these feature films, see Appendix E of Africa on Film and Videotape 1960-1981, see footnote 6.
14. A slogan of the North American protestant student Christian movements in 1895 founded by Dr. John R. Mott and others.
15. It also should be noted that the telling of tales about African ineptness, stupidity, laziness, and thievery are also important sources of social solidarity bonding among the diverse populations of expatriates who associate with one another within Africa. These individual and group interests in the maintenance of privilege and the insulation of self and family from African poverty is a subtle, frequently unspoken, and difficult set of economic interests to research; nevertheless, these wealthy expatriate communities do have a lore about Africa, and other third World, uncivilization to which the European newcomer is socialized informally.
16. I may be underestimating the actual level of expenditure by the South Africans by a factor of five.
17. Quoted in African Proverbs.

Section II - Sources of Information concerning Africa

A. Organizations and Reference Services

This category is necessarily incomplete; nevertheless, it provides entry points or "windows" on the world of African knowledge.

1. University Centers of African Studies

Nine major university centers are funded by the U.S. Department of Education as National Resource Centers on African Language and Area Studies. These centers generally possess the largest faculties, libraries, research projects, and cadres of African and Africanist students in the nation. As a result, they have rich personnel, data, and documentary resources on which to draw to answer questions or refer reporters to other authoritative sources outside those nine centers. Each center possesses an "Outreach Director," designated to service the needs of professionals, including reporters and editors, and the general public on needs concerning Africa. Each center also has one to four specialized Africana librarians on whom the Outreach Director may call for specialized library reference assistance.

Outreach Programs:
Africa in the School and
Community
Boston University
125 Bay State Road
Boston, MA 02215
Jo Sullivan
(617) 353-3673

Center for African Studies
Outreach Programs
Grinter Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32601
Patricia Kuntz
(904) 392-2183

Outreach Program
African Studies and Research
Program
Howard University
Washington, D.C. 20059
Adowa Dunn
(202) 636-7648

African Studies Program
University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign
1208 W. California, Room 101
Urbana, IL 61801
Louise Crane
(217) 333-6335

African Studies Program Outreach
Indiana University
Woodburn Hall
Bloomington, IN 47405
Merry Merryfield
(812) 337-7587

African Studies Educational
Resource Center
Michigan State University
100 Center for International
Programs
East Lansing, MI 48824
Marylee Wiley
(517) 353-1700

African Education Project
Stanford University
200 Lou Henry Hoover Building
Stanford, CA 94305
Evelyn Crawford
(415) 497-1114

African Studies Center
University of Wisconsin, Madison
Madison, WI 53706
Joseph Adjaye
(608) 263-2171

Outreach Coordinator
African Studies Program
University of California at
Los Angeles,
Los Angeles, CA 90024
Dr. Don Cosentino
(213) 825-3686

2. News and Information Agencies Specialized on Africa

a. Africa News - Box 3851, Durham, North Carolina 27702 (919-286-0747)

This weekly newsmagazine on Africa holds one of the largest morgues of information on Africa in the United States, including clippings on a regular basis of many Africa papers and material monitored from short-wave broadcasts in Africa. With a reporting staff in New York, Washington, and Africa, the offices have excellent connections and sources on a broad range of issues.

Their weekly is \$36 per year for institutions, \$20 for individuals.

b. Southern Africa - 198 Broadway, Room 402, New York, N.Y. 10038 (212-838-5030)

This monthly magazine of news and opinion on Southern Africa provides a broad range of information on U.S. policy, U.S. activist activities, and events in Southern Africa, with a focus on South Africa and Namibia. They also possess a large morgue on Southern African affairs but do not have staff time for searches without a fee.

c. Africa Report - Transaction Inc., Box A, Rutgers University, New Brunswick N.J. 08903

This monthly magazine is a good source of current analysis and affairs in Africa and in the U.S. concerning Africa. For reference services, see its parent body below, African-American Institute.

d. Africa Today - Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80210

The staff of this active journal is knowledgeable on a wide range of political, social, economic, and related issues in Africa and can serve as a reference on occasion.

e. Library of Congress, Africa Section, Washington, D.C.

Providing the full range of literature access on Africa, the LC is a definitive source for reporters seeking specialized African publications. For African affairs, see Beverly Gray (202-287-5528) or African and Middle Eastern Division, see Dr. Julian Witherell (202-287-7937).

f. Habari News and Information Service/African Bibliographic Center - P.O. Box 13096, Washington, D.C. 20009 (202-659-2529) or Suite 901, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

This Center provides both the Current Bibliography on African Affairs, the Habari weekly news service on current events in Africa and in the U.S. concerning Africa, and the SADEX publication (Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange). A knowledgeable staff can provide reference and connection on a range of issues.

Q Publications and Media

Publications and Media Entry Format (Q)

1. Address; telephone number(s)
2. Chief official and title
3. Publications and programs pertaining to Africa

Q1 *A Current Bibliography on African Affairs*

1. *African Bibliographic Center*
1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Room 901
Washington, D.C. 20036
223-1392
3. The *Bibliography* is a quarterly guide produced by the African Bibliographic Center which provides up-to-date information on research materials and literature on Africa. It contains scholarly articles, book reviews, and current bibliography on Africa. All inquiries concerning subscription should be addressed to:

Baywood Publishing Company
120 Marine Street
Farmingdale, New York 11735.

Q2 African Directions News Agency (ADNA)

1. 884 National Press Building
Washington, D.C. 20045
347-6638
2. Crispin D. Chindongo, Editor in Chief
3. ADNA publishes a quarterly magazine, *African Directions*, which contains articles on all aspects of African life, such as African oral tradition

and history, art, culture, religion, philosophy, contemporary events, and economic affairs. In addition, the News Agency (organized in 1977) issues weekly African news reports, statements, press releases, commentaries, and editorials.

Q3 *African Index*

1. 1835 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
223-6500
2. Helen Kitchen, Editor
3. African Index is a semimonthly news service which provides a coverage of the African political and economic scene. It is an invaluable resource for the Africanist. The index consists of in-depth articles and analysis of major developments in Africa; news briefs which are organized by country and subject; economic notes on action in commodities, finance, labor, markets, tariffs, trade pacts, etc.; and statistical information and charts.

Q4 "America's Black Forum"

1. 904 National Press Building
Washington, D.C. 20045
347-9168
2. Glen Ford, President, Producer, and Moderator
3. "America's Black Forum" is a nationally syndicated television program. Since its focus is on black-oriented news, coverage on Africa is extensive. Recent programs have included interviews of African ambassadors, discussion of black strategies toward Africa, and analyses of the Rhodesian situation. Programs are aired on Washington's WJLA television on Sundays at 7:30 P.M. and Mondays at 6:30 A.M. Transcripts of all programs are available for a small fee.

Q5 Arab News

1. National Press Building
Suite 359
Washington, D.C. 20045
3. This is the Washington bureau for 3 Saudi Arabian publications: *Arab News* (English-language daily published in Jeddah), *Ashraq Al-Awan* (Arabic daily published in London and Jeddah), and *Saudi Business* (English weekly published in Jeddah).
The office maintains a file of back issues of these publications dating from January 1978. Researchers may find it useful to talk with the staff who are knowledgeable and have Arabic language skills.

Q6 Associated Publishers

1. 1401 14th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
667-2822
3. This is the publishing arm of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. It has published over 80 textbooks and other materials relating to Afro-Americans.

Q7 Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report

1. 1414 22d Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
296-6800
2. Eugene Patterson, Editor
3. The *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, which is published by the Congressional Quarterly, Inc., is an indispensable publication for researchers who wish to follow U.S. legislation. It provides coverage of Congress, national politics, and the government.
The Africanist should find much material in the *Weekly Reports* on congressional proposals and actions relating to Africa, particularly on defense and military issues, foreign policy, and trade questions.

Note: See Congressional Quarterly, Inc., Editorial Research Reports Library in the Libraries section of this *Guide* (entry A8).

Q8 Government Printing Office and Office of the Federal Register (General Services Administration)

Significant publications have been noted in the entries for government agencies. However, researchers should be aware of 2 important sources for obtaining government publications: the Government Printing Office (GPO) and the Office of the Federal Register.

1. U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
783-3238
3. GPO's *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* lists titles of most government publications which are available by writing to the Superintendent of Documents at the above address or by calling 783-3238. A semiannual index is also available. Out-of-print or out-of-stock publications are not available from this office.
1. Office of the "Federal Register"
1100 L Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20408
323-5240

3. Most of the publications of this office deal with the working of the U.S. government. Users of this guide may, however, find the following of some interest:

Federal Register (daily);
Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States;
U.S. Government Manual (annual), indispensable to researchers trying to find their way around the federal government agencies;
Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, containing transcripts of presidential news conferences, speeches, and press releases from the White House (indexed).

These publications must be ordered from GPO.

Q9 Habari

1. Washington Task Force on African Affairs
P.O. Box 13033
Washington, D.C. 20009
659-2529
2. Daniel G. Mathews, President and Executive Director
3. Habari is a 24-hour telephone news and information service (659-2529). It provides, free of charge, daily news briefs on current African affairs. It also includes information on new books, documents, films, meetings and other relevant information relating to Africa.
Transcripts of the Habari news service are available for purchase on weekly, monthly, or quarterly subscription basis.

Note: For Africanists and researchers, the Habari News Service is an invaluable and indispensable source of up-to-date information on current African affairs.

Q10 International Development Review

1. 1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
296-3810
 2. Andrew E. Rice, Editor
- International Development Review* is a quarterly publication devoted to international affairs. *International News Review* is now published Rome, Italy.

Q11 Internewsletter

1. Internews Media Services
919 National Press Building
Washington, D.C. 20045
347-4575

1. Marie-Benoite Allizon, Director
2. *Internewsletter* is a French-language review of U.S. press coverage on Africa.

Q12 Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS)

1. 1000 North Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22201
(703) 841-1050
2. Joint Publications Research Service, established in 1957, provides translation services to all government agencies. Some of its work is for intelligence agencies and is, therefore, not published. With the exception of copyrighted materials which only the government agencies receive, all JPRS publications are sold by NTIS.

JPRS does not index its own publications. The following list should prove useful in locating JPRS publications:

Bibliography—Index to Current JPRS Translations: International Developments, Africa, Latin America, Near East, International Communist Developments (New York: Research and Microfilm Publications, CCM Information Corp. 1962-). Monthly.

Catalog Cards in Book Form for United States Joint Publications Research Service Translations (New York: CCM Information Corp.). Semiannual. Began with volume for 1957/61. Superseded from 1971 by Transdex.

Transdex: Bibliography and Index to the United States Joint Publications Research Service Translations (New York: CCM Information Corp., 1971-). Monthly with semiannual cumulation.

Since 1958, JPRS translations have also been listed in the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*.

Q13 Journal of Negro Education

1. Bureau of Educational Research
Howard University
P.O. Box 311
Washington, D.C. 20059
636-6750
2. Charles A. Martin, Editor
3. Established in 1932, the *Journal of Negro Education* (quarterly) focuses on Negro research and education.

Q14 Journal of Negro History

1. Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Inc.
1401 14th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20003
667-2822

2. Dr. Alton Hornsby, Editor
3. The *Journal*, a quarterly academic publication, focuses on all aspects of black history.

Q15 Journal of Southern African Affairs

1. 4133 Art/Sociology Building
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742
(301) 454-3937/8
2. Mariyawanda Nzuwah, Editor
3. The *Journal* is a publication of the Southern African Research Association and Afro-American Studies, University of Maryland. It is an interdisciplinary quarterly of research and writing on politics, economics, international affairs, history, law, sociology, anthropology, and the cultures of Southern Africa. The geographic areas covered are: South Africa, Namibia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania.

Q16 Liberation Information Distributing Company

1. 4206 Edson Place, NE
Washington, D.C. 20019
667-1193
2. Hodari Ali, President
3. The Liberation Information Distributing Company is one of the largest distributors of books and magazines on Africa. It services bookstores and other outlets.

Q17 Middle East Journal

1. Middle East Institute, Publisher
1761 N Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
785-1141
2. William Sands, Editor
3. The *Journal* is a quarterly publication of the Middle East Institute. It carries articles on all aspects of the contemporary Middle East—political affairs, foreign relations, defense effort and buildup, and social and economic development.

Q18 Negro History Bulletin

1. Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Inc.
1401 14th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20003
667-2553
2. Thelma D. Perry, Editor
3. Established in 1937, the *Negro History Bulletin* is a monthly publication which focuses on the life and contributions of the Negro.

Q19 New Directions

1. Department of University Relations and Publications
Howard University
Washington, D.C. 20059
2. Paul R. Hathaway, Editorial Director
Abdul Kadir N. Said, Editor
3. *New Directions* is a quarterly publication of Howard University which contains scholarly articles, essays, book reviews, poetry, and discussions of a wide range of issues focusing on the black experience, by faculty and other writers not connected with the university. Though its scope is not limited to Africa, nearly all issues of the magazine have some Africa- or Third World-related material.

Q20 Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress

1. Library of Congress, Publisher
Library of Congress Publishing Office
Washington, D.C. 20540
287-5093
2. Frederick B. Mohr, Editor
3. The *Quarterly Journal* provides information on the Library of Congress collections, new acquisitions, and programs. Articles of interest to Africanists are occasionally included.

Q21 U.S. News and World Report

1. 2300 N Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
333-7400
2. Marvin L. Stone, Editor
3. Established in 1933, *U.S. News and World Report* focuses on national and international news.

Q22 Voice of America (VOA)

1. HEW Building
330 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20201
755-4422
2. R. Peter Straus, Director of VOA
3. The Voice of America broadcasts to Africa are now administered by the newly created International Communication Agency's Office of Associate Director of Broadcasting.

VOA is the global radio network of ICA. The backbone of the programming is news and news analysis, though cultural and special-interest programs are also broadcast.

The Africa Division, headed by William Minehart, handles the broadcasts in the Sub-Saharan countries of Africa. Programs are currently being broadcast in English, French, Swahili, Hausa, and Portuguese.

The Near East and South Asia Division, headed by Allan E. Baker, responsible for programs in Egypt and North Africa. The Arabic Branch (Kamel O. Taweel, Head) broadcasts programs aimed at the Arab world. Currently, VOA programs total 7 1/4 hours a day in Arabic; some, however, are aimed specifically at listeners in North Africa.

Scholars who desire more information on broadcast contents should refer to *Content Report*, the daily publication which lists program titles and indicates in-house sources. See also VOA's "Broadcast Schedule" for pertinent languages.

Note: More information on VOA may be found in the Government Agency section of this *Guide* under the International Communication Agency (entry K16).

Q23 WHUR

1. 2600 4th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20039
265-6494
3. WHUR-FM is the radio broadcasting station of Howard University. It broadcasts a daily news report at 6:00 P.M. entitled "African Roundup." For further information researchers should contact WHUR Africa correspondent Mohamed Samoura.

Q24 WFPW-FM

1. 700 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20001
783-3100
2. WFPW, a noncommercial, community-supported radio station, sponsors "African Roots" an African music program from 8:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.

313 / Organizations Q25-Q26

P.M. to 8:30 P.M. and the "Afro-Centric," a public affairs program on Tuesdays, 7:30 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., which focuses on issues relating to Africa. For further information, contact Cheikh Soumare, Producer.

Q25 *Washington Afro-American*

1. *The Afro-American Co., Publishers*
2002 11th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20001
332-0080
2. Arthur M. Carter, Editor
3. Established in 1933, the *Washington Afro-American* is a weekly newspaper.

Q26 *World Affairs*

1. *American Peace Society, Publishers*
4000 Albemarle Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20016
362-6195
2. Cornelius W. Vahle, Managing Editor
3. *World Affairs* is a quarterly journal devoted to international relations and world affairs. Periodically, it contains articles on U.S.-Africa relations and other pertinent foreign-policy issues.

3. Organizations with Specialized Africa Knowledge and Expertise

- a. American Committee on Africa - 198 Broadway, Rm 402, N.Y., N.Y. 10038 (212-962-1210)

This is the oldest American voluntary association focused on African issues. In addition to a large morgue on African affairs, the ACOA staff is knowledgeable on a wide range of topics, especially concerning southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, etc.).

- b. African-American Institute - 866 United Nations Plaza, N.Y., N.Y., 10017 (212-872-0521); Washington, D.C. (202-872-0521)

AAI is involved in a wide range of Africa-related activities, including parenting Africa Report, hosting a number of conferences in and about Africa, placing African students in U.S. universities and colleges, and organizing performances and exhibits in the African arts. The staff has many contacts with African leaders and specialists.

- c. Washington Office on Africa - 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 (202-546-5961)

Organized originally with church and voluntary support to provide a critical lobby on African affairs in Washington, this organization offers a non-governmental center of action on African affairs in Washington. Activities include publication of newsletters and pamphlets on current African issues in Washington, analysis of U.S. government policy and activities in Africa, lobbying on bills before Congress, and reference services for persons interested in Africa issues in Washington.

- d. TransAfrica - 1325 18th Street, N.W., Suite 202, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202-223-9666)

TransAfrica provides services and activities very similar to the Washington Office on Africa (see c, immediately above), however with a Black American perspective and focus. Interlinked closely with the Congressional Black Caucus, Black American communities in several cities, and other Afro-American leaders in the nation, the organization provides a lobby on a range of issues concerning Blacks in Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the United States. Access to Black opinion on African affairs can be readily provided by TransAfrica as well as a pro-African analysis of U.S. government policies.

- e. African Index - 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 (202-223-6500)

A semimonthly news service providing information concerning African political and economic occurrences. Includes analytical articles and studies of major developments in Africa, organized by subject and country, and including such subjects as financial affairs, labor, commodities, trade, tariffs, markets, . statistical data, etc.

4. United States Government Agencies

a. U.S. State Department

Assistant Secretary for African Affairs (202-632-2530)
Bureau of African Affairs, Director Central Africa (632-2080)
Director East Africa (632-9742)
Director Southern Africa (632-7786)
Director West Africa (632-0902)
Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs (632-8771)
Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Office of Research and Analysis
(632-6130)

b. U.S. Information Agency (formerly International Communications Agency) Director for African Affairs (202-724-9084)

c. U.S. Agency for International Development

Assistant Administrator for Africa (202)-(632-9232)
Development Resources (632-8178)
Development Planning (632-9196)
Public Affairs (632-8332)
Desks: Central Africa (632-7161)
Coastal West Africa (632-9000)
East Africa (632-0216)
Sahel and Francophone West Africa (632-8269)
Southern Africa (632-9872)
Office of Regional Affairs (632-9102)

d. Department of Defense

Pentagon Press Office (697-5331)
International Security Affairs (697-2864)

e. National Security Council

United Nations Affairs (395-6923)
Head of Africa Affairs (395-3393)

f. U.S. Department of Agriculture

Economic Statistics and Coop Service (447-8054)
Foreign Agriculture Service (447-4887)

g. U.S. Department of Commerce - International Trade Admin. (202-377-4927)

h. U.S. Department of Energy

Office of Energy Consuming Nations (202-252-6380)
Office of Oil Producers (202-252-6770)

i. U.S. Bureau of Mines, Department of Interior

Foreign Data Branch (202-632-5065)

j. U.S. Department of the Treasury

African Development Fund (202-566-2487)
Office of Developing Nations (202-566-5712)

4. U.S. Government Agencies, contd.

k. United States Congress

Senate Subcommittee on Africa (Foreign Relations Comm.) (202-224-5481)
House Subcommittee on Africa (Foreign Affairs Comm.) (202-225-3157)
Congressional Black Caucus, c/o Cong. William Gray (D-PA) (202-225-4001)
Ad Hoc Monitoring Group on Southern Africa (202-225-3335)

l. U.S. Library of Congress

African Section (202-287-5528)
African and Middle Eastern Division (202-287-7937)
Near Eastern Section (202-287-5471)
Near East and African Law Division (202-287-5073)

m. U.S. Peace Corps

Africa Regional Office (202-254-3180)
North Africa, Near East, Asia, Pacific Office (202-254-9862)

4. U.S. Government Agencies, contd.

Country Desk Officer Telephones for African Nations

(all phones = 63 plus five digit number below, area 202)

<u>Nation</u>	<u>State Department</u>	<u>US Info Agency</u>	<u>U.S. AID</u>
Algeria	21714	28035	-
Angola	20725	28068	22889
Benin	20842	23748	28251
Botswana	20916/23275	23281	21078
Burundi	23138	28055	29087
Cameroon	20996	28055	20593
Cape Verde	28436	23545	22889
Central African Rep.	23138	28055	20593
Chad	23066	23545	28251
Congo	22216	28055	20593
Egypt	21169/22660	--	29048
Equatorial Guinea	20996	28055	22840
Ethiopia	28852	22748	29874
Gabon	20996	28055	20593
Gambia	22865	21148	20994
Ghana	28436	23748	21761
Guinea	20842	21148	20994
Guinea-Bissau	28436	23545	22889
Ivory Coast	20842	21148	28531
Kenya	20857	22748	28251
Lesotho	20916/23275	23281	21078
Liberia	28354	23545	29101
Libya	20666	28035	--
Madagascar	23040	28068	28251
Malawi	28851	28068	21078
Mali	22865	21148	20994
Mauritania	22865	21148	20994
Mauritius	28851	28068	23228
Morocco	22030	21078	28306
Mozambique	28434	28068	28965
Namibia	28434/23275	23281	--
Niger	23066	23748	28337
Nigeria	23406/23469/23468	23545	21761

<u>Nation</u>	<u>State Department</u>	<u>US Info Agency</u>	<u>U.S.AID</u>
Rwanda	23138	23444	20228
Senegal	22865	21148	20994
Seychelles	20857	22748	23228
Sierra Leone	28354	23748	29101
Somalia	20849	22748	29874
South Africa	23274/23275/20916	23281	--
Sudan	20668	22748	29874
Swaziland	20916/23275	23281	21078
Togo	20842	23748	28251
Tunisia	22294	28035	28306
Uganda	20857	22748	23228
Tanzania	23040	22748	20560
Upper Volta	23066	23748	28337
Western Sahara	22865	23545	--
Zaire	21706	28068	29101
Zambia	28851	28068	21078
Zimbabwe	28252	23281	21078
East African Community --		--	23228
Economic Commission for Africa		--	20600

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

5. Embassies/Chanceries of African Nations in the United States

CHANCEBROS®

Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	AD 4-8778	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Algeria 2118 Kalamazoo Rd (2000)	294-7249	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Argentina 1820 New Hamp Ave (2000)	357-6768	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Australia 1001 Mass Ave (2000)	797-3880	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Austria 2343 Mass Ave (2000)	493-6674	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Bahamas 800 New Hamp Ave (2000)	338-3648	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Bahrain 2000 Virginia Ave (2000)	985-4900	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Bangladesh 3421 Mass Ave (2000)	357-6844	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Barbados 7144 Wyo Ave (2000)	357-7274	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Belgium 3330 Corbett St (2000)	357-6990	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Belize 2737 Carlton Ave (2000)	232-6864	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Bhutan 3014 Mass Ave (2000)	493-4410	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Bolivia 4301 Conn Ave (2000)	294-6990	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Brazil 3006 Mass Ave (2000)	797-0100	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Bulgaria 2100 19th St (2000)	DE 3-7990	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Burma 2000 S St (2000)	DE 3-9004	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Burundi 2717 Conn Ave (2000)	357-4477	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Cameroon 2340 Mass Ave (2000)	357-4790	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Canada 1746 Mass Ave (2000)	795-1400	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Cape Verde 1130 Conn Ave (2000)	694-3148	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Central African Rep 1610 22d St (2000)	357-5037	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Chad Suite 410 2800 Va Ave (2000)	231-7008	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Chile 1732 Mass Ave (2000)	795-1748	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
China 2300 Conn Ave (2000)	797-6000	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Colombia 2118 Leroy Pl (2000)	DE 3-7608	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Costa Rica 2112 S St (2000)	AD 4-2045	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Cuban Interests Section, Cuban-American Embassy 2830 19th St (2000)	797-6018	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Cyprus 2211 R St (2000)	492-5772	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Czechoslovakia 3800 Lincoln Ave (2000)	353-6215	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Denmark 3000 Waltham St (2000)	AD 4-4300	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Dominican Republic 1715 23d St (2000)	DE 3-2300	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Ecuador 2536 19th St (2000)	AD 4-7300	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Egypt 2310 Decatur Pl (2000)	333-5440	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
El Salvador 2308 Carl St (2000)	CO 5-3400	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
El Salvador 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City (2000)	(212) 347-1400	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Ethiopia 2134 Kalamazoo Rd (2000)	AD 4-2001	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
European Communities (Delegation of) Suite 707, 2100 M St (2000)	492-9500	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Fiji Suite 520, 1620 R St (2000)	358-3800	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Finland 1900 24th St (2000)	HO 3-0500	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
France 2535 Belmont Rd (2000)	AD 4-0800	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Gabon 3034 23d St (2000)	797-1000	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
German Democratic Republic 1717 Mass Ave (2000)	230-3134	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Germany, Federal Republic of 4645 Pioneer Pl (2000)	331-3900	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Ghana 2400 16th St (2000)	492-0791	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Great Britain 2100 Mass Ave (2000)	492-1340	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Greece 2221 Mass Ave (2000)	HO 3-1100	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Grenada Suite 802 1801 Vermont Ave (2000)	347-3100	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Guatemala 2220 R St (2000)	DE 3-2800	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Guinea 2112 Leroy Pl (2000)	HA 3-9400	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Guinea-Bissau 211 E 43d St N.Y. City (2000)	(212) 691-3677	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Guyana 2400 Tracy Pl (2000)	355-6900	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	493-7290
Haiti 4400 17th St (2001)	HA 3-7000	Algeria 2911 Wyo Ave (2000)	49

*excerpted from Telephone Directory, Department of State, USGPO, 1979

African Embassies

excerpted from: Purnima Mehta Bhatt, Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C. African Studies, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1980, paper, \$0.95

L African Embassies and International Organizations

African Embassies and International Organizations Entry Format * (L)

1. General information
 - a. address; telephone number(s)
 - b. hours/conditions of access
2. Reference facilities
3. Publications
4. Programs and research activities

* In the case of large, structurally complex international organizations, each relevant division or subunit will be described separately, following the information on the organization as a whole.

L1 Embassy of Algeria

1. a. 2118 Kalorama Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
234-7246
- b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
3. *Algeria News Report*, published twice a month by the embassy, contains national news and general information concerning Algeria's foreign and economic policies.

L2 Embassy of Brazil

1. a. 2737 Cathedral Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
332-6656
- b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

L3 Embassy of Botswana

1. a. 4101 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 404
Washington, D.C. 20008
244-4990
 - b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
 3. The embassy publishes a monthly news letter which is distributed to the public, free of charge.
-

L4 Embassy of Burundi

1. a. 2717 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
267-4477
 - b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
 2. The embassy receives a daily newspaper, *Le Renouveau du Burundi*.
-

L5 Embassy of Cameroon

1. a. 2349 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
263-8790
 - b. 9:00 A.M.-1:00 P.M. and 2:00 P.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
 2. The embassy maintains a small public-reference library containing some 300-400 books, newspapers, and magazines. It also receives the daily newspaper *Cameroon Tribune*.
 3. *Cameroon News*, a monthly news bulletin, is published by the embassy.
-

L6 Embassy of Cape Verde

1. a. 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
639-3148
 - b. 10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
 3. The embassy receives a weekly, *Tchuba*, published in Rhode Island, which contains news and information about Cape Verde, and current and past issues of *Voz d'l Povo*, a weekly newspaper.
-

L7 Embassy of Central African Empire

1. a. 1618 22d Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
263-3637

- b. 9:00 A.M.-12:30 P.M. and 2:00 P.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
-

L8 Embassy of Chad

1. a. 2600 Virginia Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20027
331-7698
 - b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
-

L9 Embassy of Egypt

1. a. 2300 Decatur Place, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
234-0980
 - b. 9:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
 2. The embassy distributes general-information literature to the public. A collection of documentary films and slides is also available (see entry F9). In addition, the embassy receives several Egyptian newspapers, which include: the *Egyptian Gazette*, *El-Ahram*, *El-Akhar*, and *El-Gomhouria*.
-

L10 Embassy of Ethiopia

1. a. 2124 Kalorama Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
234-2281
 - b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
 2. The embassy currently receives 2 daily newspapers—*Addis Zemen* (Amharic) and the *Ethiopian Herald*—and the weekly *Yareyira Ethiopia*.
-

L11 Embassy of Gabon

1. a. 2034 20th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
797-1000
 - b. 9:00 A.M.-Noon and 1:30 P.M.-4:30 P.M. Monday-Friday
-

L12 Embassy of Ghana

1. a. 2460 16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
462-0761
- b. 9:00 A.M.-12:30 P.M. and 2:00 P.M.-5:30 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. The embassy maintains a public reference library containing approximately 300-400 book titles and other materials such as periodicals, government statistics, and yearbooks. Some 5 newspapers are also currently received. For further information, call the Press and Information Office (462-0761).
3. A monthly general-information newsletter, *Ghana News*, is published and distributed by the Information Section of the embassy.

L13 Embassy of Guinea

1. a. 2112 Leroy Place, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
483-9420
- b. 9:00 A.M.-4:30 P.M. Monday-Friday
2. A small reference collection of general-information literature and government publications is maintained for public use.
3. Current and past issues of *Horoya*, a weekly news magazine of PDG (Organe Central du Parti-Etat), are distributed on request.

L14 Embassy of Guinea-Bissau

The embassy's duties are temporarily handled by the Permanent Mission of Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations, 211 East 43d Street, New York, New York 10017. For information call (212) 661-3977.

L15 Embassy of Ivory Coast

1. a. 2424 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
483-2400
- b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy receives a small number of daily newspapers and assorted magazines.

L16 Embassy of Kenya

1. a. 2249 R Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
387-6101
- b. 9:00 A.M.-1:00 P.M. and 2:00 P.M.-4:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy maintains a small reading room which contains books, newspapers, and periodicals from Kenya. Government publications and statistical yearbooks are also available.

The embassy's Information Section has a small film and slide collection available for loan, without charge. Interested persons should write to the embassy for a list of available films.

3. The embassy disseminates *Kenyan Newsletter*. Researchers may request to be placed on the mailing list.

L17 Embassy of Lesotho

1. a. Caravel Building, Suite 300
1601 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
462-4190
- b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

L18 Embassy of Liberia

1. a. 5201 16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20011
723-0437
 - b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
 2. The embassy's Information Center and Reading Room, located in Room 330, 1050 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 (331-0136), maintains a small collection of reference books and general-information literature for public use.
- The embassy has a few films for loan. See entry F10.

L19 Embassy of Libya

1. a. 1118 22d Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
452-1290
- b. 9:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy has a small film collection for loan, without charge. See entry F11.

L20 Embassy of Madagascar

1. a. 2374 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
265-5525
- b. 9:30 A.M.-Noon and 2:30 P.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

L21 Embassy of Malawi

1. a. 1400 20th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
296-5530
- b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
2. A small reference library containing newspapers, magazines, and government publications is maintained by the embassy. It also currently receives the *Daily Times*.

L22 Embassy of Mali

1. a. 2130 R Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
332-2249
- b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy receives the daily and weekly newspaper *L'Essor*.

L23 Embassy of Mauritania

1. a. 2129 Leroy Place, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
232-5700
- b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy receives *Chaab*, a daily newspaper in French and Arabic.

L24 Embassy of Mauritius

1. a. 4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
244-1491
- b. 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy currently receives several daily newspapers from Mauritius. These include *Cerneen*, *L'Express*, *Le Mauricien*, *Nation*, *Le Populaire*, and *The Star*.

L25 Embassy of Morocco

1. a. 1601 21st Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
462-7979
- b. 9:30 A.M.-1:00 P.M. and 2:30 P.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

L26 Embassy of Niger

1. a. 2204 R Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
483-4224
- b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
2. The embassy currently receives the daily newspaper *Le-Sahel* and the weekly *Sahel-Hebdo*.

L27 Embassy of Nigeria

1. a. 2201 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
223-9300
- b. 9:30 A.M.-Noon and 2:00 P.M.-4:30 P.M. Monday-Friday
2. The Nigerian embassy maintains a public reference library containing several hundred general reference books on African history, literature, social and economic development, and art; government statistics; Central Bank of Nigeria reports and statistics; development plans; and an extensive collection of regional and federal *Official Gazettes*. In addition, the library receives all the major Nigerian newspapers, including *Daily Sketch*, *Daily Times*, *New Nigerian*, *Nigeria Standard*, *Nigerian Chronicle*, *Nigerian Herald*, *Nigerian Observer*, *Nigerian Tribune*, *Star*, and *Sunday Express*.
For further information regarding the library's resources, researchers should call 223-9300, ext. 305.
The embassy also has a collection of films and slides available for loan, without charge. See entry F12.
3. *Federal Nigeria*, a quarterly newsletter, was published and discontinued by the embassy until recently. The Information Section of the embassy plans to resume its publication in the not-too-distant future.

L28 Embassy of Rwanda

1. a. 1714 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
232-2882
- b. 9:00 A.M.-12:30 P.M. and 2:30 P.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

L29 Embassy of Senegal

1. a. 2112 Wyoming Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
234-0540

b. 9:00 A.M.-1:00 P.M. and 2:30 P.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. The embassy currently receives 2 newspapers from Senegal: the weekly *Jeune Afrique* and the daily *Soleil* (French).

L30 Embassy of Sierra Leone

1. a. 1701 19th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
265-7700

b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. The embassy maintains a small library which it hopes to enlarge in the near future. Currently it contains general-reference material on Sierra Leone, including newspapers and periodicals.
3. The embassy disseminates a monthly newsletter.

L31 Embassy of Somalia

1. a. 600 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
234-3261

b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. The embassy currently receives the daily Somali newspaper *October Star*.

L32 Embassy of South Africa

1. a. 3031 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
232-4400

b. 8:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M. and 1:30 P.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. The embassy maintains a small library which contains a reference collection of government publications, newspapers, periodicals, and other general-information literature. For the embassy's film collection, see entry F13.
3. The information counselor of the embassy publishes on an ad hoc basis (approximately 10 times a year) the *Background Series*, which covers a wide range of subjects. Recent issues have focused on: "South Africa: Scope for Investment"; "The Cape Route—Strategic Ocean Passage"; "South Africa's Vital Minerals"; "South Africa's New Constitutional Plan"; "Sport in South Africa"; and "South-West Africa/Namibia: South Africa's Case." These and other materials are distributed free of charge. For further information, call the information counselor (232-4400).

L33 Embassy of Sudan

1. a. 600 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
338-8565

b. 10:00 A.M.-Noon and 2:00 P.M.-4:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. The embassy maintains a small reference library for public use. This consists of books and some 150 M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations.
3. A newsletter, *Sudan Press*, is distributed by the embassy, along with *Sudan News*, an economic bulletin published by the Economic Office.

L34 Embassy of Swaziland

1. a. 4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
362-6683

b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

L35 Embassy of Tanzania

1. a. 2139 R Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
232-0501

b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. The embassy currently receives the *Daily News* and *Uhuru* from Tanzania.
3. A newsletter is distributed by the Information Section.

L36 Embassy of Togo

1. a. 2208 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
234-4212

b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. The embassy currently receives only 1 newspaper, *Togo Press* (in French).

L37 Embassy of Tunisia

1. a. 2408 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
234-6644

b. 9:00 A.M.-1:00 P.M. and 2:00 P.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. The embassy currently receives the major French and Arabic language newspapers from Tunisia. It also maintains a small collection of films which are available for loan (see entry F14).

L38 Embassy of Uganda

1. a. 5909 16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20011
726-7100

b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. The embassy disseminates general-information literature. It currently receives the 2 leading newspapers from Uganda: *Sunday Voice* and *Voice of Uganda*. For the embassy's film collection, see entry F15.
3. A regular newsletter is published and distributed by the embassy.

L39 Embassy of Upper Volta

1. a. 5500 16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20011
726-0992

b. 9:00 A.M.-5:30 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. The embassy currently receives 3 newspapers in French from Upper Volta.

L40 Embassy of Zaire

1. a. 1800 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
234-7690

b. 9:00 A.M.-Noon and 2:00 P.M.-4:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. Some general-information literature is maintained for public use. The embassy also receives 2 newspapers—*Mwanashaba* (Swahili) and *Salongo* (Lingala).

L41 Embassy of Zambia

1. a. 2419 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
265-9717

b. 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday

2. The embassy disseminates general-information literature about Zambia to the public. It currently receives 2 daily newspapers: *Times of Zambia* and *Zambia Daily Mail*. See entry F16 for the embassy's film collection.
3. Press releases of the embassy are made available to the public.

6. Research Centers and International Organizations with Information on Africa

a. International Organizations

Excerpted from P.M. Bhart, Scholar's Guide to Washington, D.C. African Studies, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1980

L42 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

1. a. 1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
477-1234
Robert S. McNamara, President
- b. Scholars should call ahead for appointments with the staff.
3. See entry A26 for the Joint Bank-Fund Library.
4. The main objective of the World Bank (formally, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and its 2 affiliates—the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC)—is to provide financial and technical assistance for economic development. Since the bank is primarily concerned with making or guaranteeing loans for reconstruction and development projects, most of its activities pertain to developing countries. Bank and IDA operations encompass the following areas: agriculture and rural development, education, energy, industrial development and finance, population and nutrition, power, technical assistance, telecommunications, transportation, urban development, and water supply and sewerage. The bank assesses and takes into account the environmental impact and health aspects of its projects.
The World Bank is a valuable resource for research in the field of African economics in these areas.

The bank's operational structure is organized into 6 regional offices, 3 of which deal with Africa (East Africa, West Africa, and Middle East and North Africa).

The regional offices are responsible for the planning and management of the World Bank's development assistance programs. They are divided into projects and programs departments, dealing with the countries in each region. The regional offices are complemented and supported by the Central Projects Staff and Development Policy Staff dealing specifically with sectoral work and research.

The bank's Information and Public Affairs Department has public-affairs specialists who carry out the department's public-affairs effort in developing countries on a regional basis and provide information services to those regions. These regional specialists are the first point of contact with the bank and will guide interested persons and scholars to the ap-

appropriate departments or specialists in the regional offices. All inquiries should be directed to:

Public Affairs Specialist (Africa)
Information and Public Affairs Department
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
676-1623

Approximately one-third of the bank's staff (excluding support staff) is engaged in programs or projects relating to Africa. The bank, therefore, is an invaluable source of information on Africa as well as other countries, especially material pertaining to the sectors mentioned above. The Africanist can find this information in numerous publications of the bank dealing with a wide range of subjects, such as planning in Morocco; options for long-term development in Nigeria; Kenya's development since 1963; economic performance of the Ivory Coast over the past 25 years; Senegal's economic and Zambia's agricultural development; and African experiences with rural development.

Statistical information may be found in the *World Bank Atlas*, published annually, which gives population, total and per capita gross national product, and growth rates for 185 countries and territories, including those in Africa, and *World Economic and Social Indicators* (quarterly).

The *World Bank Staff Working Paper* series, in addition to dealing with specific countries and areas, disseminates the results of the bank's research and information on economic subjects of special importance to the bank's work. The *Sector Policy Paper* series discusses important trends in the bank's sector and project work.

Researchers should consult the *World Bank Annual Report*, which highlights specific areas of the bank's activities and policy decisions during each fiscal year (July 1-June 30), gives details of operations by region and a summary of projects assisted during the fiscal year, and reviews technical assistance and aid coordination activities. The report includes a statistical annex on the debt situation of developing countries and on foreign and international bond issues, the financial statements of the World Bank and IDA, and appendices giving cumulative totals of lending by major purpose and region and by country.

In addition to the numerous free publications which are available to serious researchers on request, books are published on behalf of the World Bank by a number of publishing houses (for example, The Johns Hopkins University Press in the United States, Oxford University Press in the United Kingdom, Editorial Tecnos in Spain, and others). The books may be bought in bookstores or ordered from the publisher.

The bank's publications, free and for sale, are listed in the *World Bank Catalog of Publications* which is published annually. The catalog is organized by subject matter. Country studies are listed alphabetically by country. This section also has a cross-reference listing of papers dealing with specific countries or regions that may be found under other subject categories.

Requests for the World Bank catalog and for free publications should be addressed to:

World Bank
Publications Unit
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
477-2403

Audio-visual Program 676-1633

The World Bank's Information and Public Affairs Department maintains an extensive library of photographs on a wide range of projects which have been assisted by the bank in the various member countries. Many of these would be of interest to Africanists, who should call the Photo Library in order to view them.

Additionally, the World Bank has also started producing slideshows and motion pictures, which are available for viewing and borrowing by individuals and institutions. Inquiries regarding the availability of films, radio-tapes, and photographs should be made to the Chief, Audio-visual Division, Department of Information and Public Affairs.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (EDI)

1800 G Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
477-2203

Raymond Frost, Director

The Economic Development Institute was established by the World Bank with the aim of improving the quality of economic management in developing countries by providing training for officials involved in development programs and projects. Participants in the training courses are nominated by the developing countries on the basis of their experience, background, and their potential for making a significant contribution to the development of their countries. Presently, courses are offered in agriculture and rural development; industry and development banking; education; and urbanization, water supply, and transportation. EDI courses are not open to the public.

The institute's publication program, which currently consists of some 15 titles, is primarily aimed at meeting its own requirements for teaching materials. These *EDI Seminar Papers* include the following, which should be of interest to the Africanist: *Selected Bibliography on Agricultural Project Evaluation* (EDI Seminar 1); *Some Aspects of Financial Policies and Central Banking in Developing Countries* (EDI Seminar 11); and *Zambia: An Agricultural Development Strategy for the Next Twenty-five Years* (EDI Seminar 14).

Note: Also see entries A26, F19, and G7.

L43 International Monetary Fund (IMF)

1. a. 700 19th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20431
477-7000
Jacques de Larosière, Managing Director
- b. Appointments with personnel should be made in advance.
2. See entry A26 for the Joint Bank-Fund Library in the Libraries section of this Guide.
4. The main purpose of IMF is to promote international monetary cooperation, facilitate the balanced growth of international trade, and maintain exchange stability through consultation and collaboration by member countries.

The Monetary Fund, like its counterpart the World Bank, is a major resource for the Africanist, especially in the subject category of economics. IMF's extensive list of publications provides a continuous and up-to-date source of statistics and other information on economic developments in African countries. Perhaps a more important resource at the fund is the staff members themselves, who are extremely knowledgeable in their fields and have country-specific expertise. Time permitting, these specialists are willing to confer with scholars.

The IMF has numerous departments and offices with activities that pertain to Africa. Some of the more important of these are discussed below.

AFRICAN DEPARTMENT

J. B. Zulu, Director 477-2888

Central African Division

Evangelos A. Calamitaia, Chief 477-6107

East African Division

Bo Karlstroem, Chief 477-6542

Equatorial African Division

Massimo Russo, Chief 477-3763

Midwest African Division

Grant B. Taplin, Chief 477-2852

North African Division

Christian A. François, Chief 477-3707

Southeast African Division

Joseph G. Keyes, Chief 477-3657

West African Division

Francis d'A. Collings, Chief 477-4973

The African Department comprises 7 divisions, each of which is assigned 6 countries. More than 70 economists in the department monitor balance-of-payments developments, exchange rates, foreign trade, and related

economic trends in the various countries. They also render advice and technical assistance to member countries. As a result, much of their work is of a confidential nature and not accessible to outside scholars.

The researcher can, however, obtain useful material from the 7-volume series, *Surveys of African Economies*, published by the IMF. Available in separate English and French editions, these 7 volumes cover 36 countries in Africa. They contain extensive material on the monetary, fiscal, exchange-control, and trading systems for each country and also provide detailed information on natural resources, development planning, production, budgets and taxation, money, banking, foreign trade, and payments.

Staff Papers, a compilation of studies prepared by members of the fund staff, also frequently contain material on Africa. They cover a wide range of subjects, such as "The Economy of Swaziland and Botswana"; "Economic Integration in Central and West Africa"; "Stabilization Program in Sierra Leone"; "The Development of Capital Markets in Africa, with Particular Reference to Kenya and Nigeria," and so forth.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Werner Danneemann, Director 477-2963

The publications of the bureau contain statistical information and results of research conducted for each country or region.

International Financial Statistics (IFS), a monthly publication, is a standard source of international statistics on all aspects of domestic and international finance, with information for individual African countries. The monthly *Direction of Trade* gives the most up-to-date information on direction of trade in every country, including those in Africa. The annual cumulation provides data for a number of years along with summary tables for different areas of the world. The *Balance of Payments Yearbook* provides balance-of-payment statistics for over 100 countries. Besides the annual issue, there are monthly booklets and a supplement to the Yearbook. The *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook* (GFS) provides users with internationally comparable data on revenues, grants, expenditures, lending, financing, and debt of central governments. Detailed data for 1 to 3 years are given for some 90 countries.

The bureau also maintains a computer system, called Data Fund (see entry G8 in the section of this Guide on data banks).

IMF INSTITUTE

Gerard M. Teyssier, Director 477-3737

Technical assistance constitutes one of the fund's major activities and it includes the training of officials from the finance ministries and central banks of member countries. The IMF Institute has provided the fund's training facilities since 1964. It offers courses in financial analysis and policy, balance-of-payments methodology, and public finance.

Most of the participants come from developing countries, many of which are African.

Researchers may also obtain some information on Africa from the Middle Eastern Department (477-4401), which is responsible for the

fund's activities relating to Sudan, Ethiopia, Libya, and Egypt, and from the Research Department (477-2981).

IMF issues a broad range of publications on its activities as well as related economic subjects. Scholars may write for a free brochure, *IMF Publications* (Washington, D.C., 1978), which lists and describes all publications. Some of these have already been described under various departments. In addition, the following IMF publications may contain material of interest to Africanists: *Annual Report of the Executive Directors*, which contains a survey of the world economy; the *Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions*, which contains country-by-country descriptions of the exchange system; *Balance of Payments Manual* (4th ed., January 1978); *Finance and Development*, a quarterly published jointly by IMF and the World Bank, which provides information on current international monetary trends and might be of value to students of international economics; and *IMF Survey*, which is published 23 times a year with an annual index and occasional supplements.

6. continued: Research Centers and International Organizations with Information on Africa

b. Research Centers and Information Offices

excerpted from P.M. Bhatt, Scholar's Guide to Washington, D.C. African Studies, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1980

H Research Centers and Information Offices

Research Centers and Information Offices Entry Format (II)

1. Address; telephone number(s)
2. Chief official and title
3. Parental organization
4. Programs and research activities pertaining to Africa
5. Library/research facilities
6. Publications

H1 Advanced International Studies Institute (University of Miami)

1. Suite 1122, East-West Towers
4330 East-West Highway
Bethesda, Md. 20014
(301) 951-0818
2. Morse L. Harvey, Director
Dodd Harvey, Director of Publications
3. The Advanced International Studies Institute is affiliated with the University of Miami (Coral Gables, Florida). It was formerly known as the Center for Advanced International Studies of the University of Miami.
4. The institute undertakes interdisciplinary research in international affairs with a primary focus on Soviet studies. Present and future research interests will, therefore, include Soviet activities and involvement in Africa and global trouble spots such as the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- 5-6. Regular publications of the institute consist of *Occasional Papers in International Affairs*, which contain the results of specialized research produced by the staff; the *Monographs in International Affairs* series,

which focuses on subjects of immediate policy implications; and the periodical *Soviet World Outlook*, which periodically contains Africa-related articles. The following monographs should be of special interest to Africanists:

Susan Frutkin, *Alme Cesaire: Black Between Worlds* (1973);

Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, *The Crisis in Africa: U.S. Strategy at the Crossroads* (1977);

Walter P. Hahn and Alvin J. Cottrell, *Soviet Shadow Over Africa* (1976);

Foy D. Kohler, Leon Goure, and Mose L. Harvey, *The Soviet Union and the October 1973 Middle East War: Implications for Detente* (1974);

Roger LeRoy Miller, *The Economic Impact of Restrictions on Trade with Rhodesia: A Preliminary View* (1974).

H2 African Bibliographic Center, Inc. (ABC)

1. Suite 901
1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
223-1392

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 13096
Washington, D.C. 20009
2. Daniel G. Matthews, President and Executive Director
3. ABC is affiliated with the Washington Task Force on African Affairs
4. Founded in 1963 as an information center for the general public and for researchers. A long-term goal was the building of an informal constituency for Africa.

The ABC research program is varied and flexible; part of it is ongoing, and part of it depends on contracts from governments and foundations. The ongoing program consists of a steady flow of bibliographies and information programs on the radio. In addition, the staff attempts to pinpoint research areas before they become well known and then to publish books of bibliographies for them. An example is Alula Hidaru and Dessalegn Rahmato, *A Short Guide to the Study of Ethiopia: A General Bibliography*, which was published at a time when Ethiopian politics became of great concern to American policymakers and intellectuals.

The contract program involves consulting for the World Bank, African governments, the State Department, USAID, and various American universities.

ABC also has served as a liaison office providing contacts for organizations and governments. It has coordinated conferences for agencies and foundations such as the one in 1975, "Changing Vistas in United States-African Economic Relations." It has also provided assistance to visiting African heads of state, particularly in the area of public relations.

3. Most publishers send their African-oriented books to ABC for reviewing, but about half the titles are then sent out to reviewers. Reference books and some journals are kept, as well as newsletters from African embassies in Washington. The working library totals about 10,000 titles, part of which is kept in storage.

Serious scholars, students, and government researchers may use this library if the materials are unavailable elsewhere. An appointment is necessary. Consulting firms using these facilities will be required to pay a fee.

6. The most important single publication of ABC is *A Current Bibliography on African Affairs*, which appears 4 times a year (\$35.00). Ten volumes have been published over the past decade, and each number in these volumes contains a series of essays on subjects of current interest (e.g., "The Nigerian Press" and "The Civil War in Angola"), several long book reviews, lists of recent articles and books arranged by theme and country, and an author index.

ABC also publishes books on countries or vital issues:

Mohamed A. El-Khawas and Francis A. Kornegay, Jr., *American-Southern African Relations: Bibliographic Essays* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1975); William B. Helmreich, *Afro-Americans and Africa: Black Nationalism at the Crossroads* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1977); Alula Hidar and Dessalegn Rahmato, *A Short Guide to the Study of Ethiopia: A General Bibliography* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1976); and Mohamed Khalief Salad, *Somalia: A Bibliographical Survey* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1977). Each of these books contains an essay or essays about the subject and annotated bibliographies that often provide considerable information about books and articles listed.

Thirdly, the staff prepares reading lists and special reports: Mohamed A. El-Khawas, *Angola: The American-South African Connection* (Washington, D.C.: African Bibliographic Center, 1978); Susan M. Papenfuss, *Af-Log II: African Affairs in Washington, D.C. 1977-78* (Washington, D.C.: African Bibliographic Center, forthcoming); and Francis A. Kornegay, *Who Speaks for Southern Africa? A Resource Guide to Current Materials for Study and Research* (Washington, D.C.: African Bibliographic Center, forthcoming).

Fourth, ABC produces *Habari*, which is a free information and news service available on the telephone (639-2529). Listeners receive a few minutes of the daily news from and about Africa. These recordings are purchased by several radio stations for broadcast, and some countries have approached ABC for advice on the creation of similar services.

Note: Also see entries H35 and Q9.

H3 African Research and Development Corporation

1. 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 106
Washington, D.C. 20037
387-6700

2. Kevin Anyanwu, Director

4. African Research and Development Corporation is a public, nonprofit organization which seeks to promote economic, social, and educational development and cooperation between the developing and the developed countries and provide research support for governments and institutions internationally.

Staff members of the organization conduct research and analysis in the following fields: science and technology; resource development; investment opportunities; technological transfer; and public policy. Though the scope of their projects is continent-wide, recent activities pertain to Camerouns, Nigeria, and Tanzania.

For Africanists, this organization is a valuable source of information on economic matters and other related topics, such as population, health, and nutrition.

In addition to its research activities, the African Research and Development Corporation also conducts seminars to inform and disseminate information about Africa, especially in the area of investment opportunities.

6. Researchers who wish to obtain access to the various research reports and studies should contact the office (387-6700).

H4 American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI)

1. 1150 17th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
862-3800
2. William J. Baroody, President
Robert J. Pranger, Director of Foreign and Defense Policy Studies
4. The American Enterprise Institute, established in 1943, is a nonprofit research and educational organization which studies and analyzes national and international issues. Areas of concentration are economics, law, government, and foreign policy. The institute's research on Africa falls within the purview of its Foreign and Defense Policy Studies program; however, most of its Africa-related research focuses on the Middle East.
- The institute awards a small number of fellowships to visiting scholars for research in international affairs and foreign policy. It also sponsors periodic conferences, seminars, and symposia on foreign-policy issues. These events are generally closed to the public, but interested researchers may request to be placed on AEI's foreign-relations mailing list.
6. AEI has an extensive publications program. Among its more recent publications with some reference to Africa are:

John Duke Anthony, ed., *The Middle East: Oil, Politics, and Development* (1975);

George Lenszowski, ed., *Political Elites in the Middle East* (1975);

William J. Baroody, ed., *Documents on the Middle East* (1969).

Robert J. Franger, *American Policy for Peace in the Middle East, 1969-1971* (1971);

——— and Dale R. Tahtinen, *Nuclear Threat in the Middle East* (1973);

Dale R. Tahtinen, *The Arab-Israeli Military Balance Since October 1973* (1974);

———, *The Arab-Israeli Military Balance Today* (1973).

A publications catalog and the quarterly *Memorandum*, which lists AEI activities, are available on request.

III5 American Institutes for Research (AIR)—Washington Office

1. 1033 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW
Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20007
342-5000
2. Dr. Robert E. Krug, Vice President and Director, Washington Office
4. The American Institutes for Research is an independent, nonprofit institution engaged in research in the behavioral and social sciences. AIR also provides development and project evaluation services and training programs for the government, industry, and educational organizations.
AIR's Africa-related activities include training and evaluation services, curriculum development, and the development of manpower skills. They have undertaken considerable work in the field of vocational guidance. Through a series of experimental studies in Nigeria, an AIR research team developed a set of 21 scholastic and vocational ability tests for use at different educational levels. The effectiveness of these techniques resulted in their being extended to other developing countries. In addition to Nigeria, AIR has also been involved in projects in Liberia, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.
5. AIR maintains its own library. For information on library hours and conditions of access, researchers should call Ms. Lilly Griner, Librarian (342-5047).
6. The American Institutes for Research *Annual Report* contains information on its manifold activities. Research results are published in professional journals, books, and monographs. A majority of the staff reports are available through ERIC and NTIS.

III6 Arab Information Center

1. 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 1110
Washington, D.C. 20009
265-3210

2. Yasser Al-Akari, Head
3. The main office is located in New York City.
4. The Arab Information Center represents the Arab League, whose membership includes 9 countries of Africa. The primary function of the center is to disseminate information regarding activities of the league and to foster better understanding and friendship between the Arab countries and the host country.
5. The library is located in the center's New York headquarters. The Washington staff, with its proficiency in the Arabic language, should be a useful resource for scholars undertaking research on North Africa.
The center also maintains a small collection of films and slides which are available for loan purposes free of charge.
6. The center publishes *Arab Report*, a fortnightly political and economic bulletin, and *Palestine Digest*, a monthly magazine consisting of reprints from newspapers and journals.
In addition to these 2 publications, the center also distributes material (books and pamphlets) on 22 Arab nations. These are available to the public free of charge.

III7 Battelle Memorial Institute—Washington Operations

1. 2030 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
785-8400
2. George B. Johnson, Director of Washington Operations
William Paul McGreevey, Director, Population and Development Policy Program
3. The institute's headquarters is in Columbus, Ohio.
4. Battelle is a multinational organization engaged in a broad range of research, educational, and invention- and technology-development activities. Its staff of 6,900 scientists, engineers, and supporting specialists brings its skills and training in the physical, life, and social/behavioral sciences to bear on the problems and needs of contemporary society. Much of its research is performed for industry and government on a contract basis.
Over the years, the various Battelle research centers in Europe and the United States have conducted a variety of studies in Africa. These include transportation studies in Central Africa, food studies in Ethiopia and the Sudan, redesign of the Sudan Institute for Science and Technology, and development of a new water pump used in Nigeria. One current Battelle program pertinent to Africa is the Population and Development Policy Program. This focuses on several social and economic issues related to family size, fertility rates, population and family-planning programs, etc. Studies are currently being undertaken for several African countries.

III Brookings Institution

1. 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
797-6000
2. Bruce K. MacLaury, President
John D. Steinbruner, Director of Foreign Policy Studies
4. The Brookings Institution is a nonprofit private organization devoted to policy-oriented research and publication in economics, government, foreign affairs, and national security.
No substantial Africa-related research currently is being undertaken at Brookings. Its Foreign Policy Studies Program is concentrated largely in 2 areas: national security and international economic policy. Regional studies are focused on the Far East.
The Advanced Study Program at Brookings offers a wide range of programs for leaders in government, business, and the professions. They include conferences, seminars, and other activities designed to increase the participants' awareness and understanding of public policy issues.
In addition, Brookings offers a limited number of predoctoral fellowships and guest scholar appointments without stipend.
5. The Brookings Institution maintains its own 55,000-volume library, of which African holdings total only some 350 volumes. They consist largely of secondary materials in the fields of economics, history, and international relations. The library is open to Brookings staff members only; outside researchers cannot obtain access to the collection except through interlibrary loan. For reference and interlibrary loan information, call 797-6234, 8:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M., Monday-Friday.
6. Brookings has an extensive publications program. Recent titles of potential interest to Africanists include:
Fred C. Bergsten, Thomas Horst, and Theodore H. Moran, *American Multinationals and American Interests* (1978);
———, and Lawrence B. Krause, eds., *World Politics and International Economics* (1975);
Barry M. Blechman and Stephen S. Kaplan, *Force without War: U.S. Armed Forces as a Political Instrument* (1978);
William R. Cline, *International Monetary Reform and the Developing Countries* (1975);
Ernest W. Lefever, *Crisis in the Congo: A U.N. Force in Action* (1965);
———, *Spear and Scepter: Army, Police, and Politics in Tropical Africa* (1970);
———, *Nuclear Arms in the Third World: U.S. Policy Dilemma* (1979);
———, *Toward Peace in the Middle East: Report of a Study Group* (1975).

III Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

1. 11 Dupont Circle
Washington, D.C. 20036
797-6400
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10020
(212) 572-8200
2. Thomas L. Hughes, President
4. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is an operating (not a grant-making) foundation that conducts its own programs of research, discussion, publication, and education in international affairs and American foreign policy. Program concentrations include arms control; executive-congressional relations in foreign policy; the Middle East; U.S.-Soviet relations; South Africa; precrisis fact-finding on selected issues; and international law and organization. The endowment engages in joint ventures with other tax-exempt organizations to reinvigorate and extend domestic and foreign dialog on world affairs issues, and it publishes the quarterly *Foreign Policy*.
6. A number of the endowment's published works are of value to the Africanist. These include:
John de St. Jorre, *Inside the Leager: White Power in South Africa*, reprint from *Foreign Affairs* (October 1976);
———, *A House Divided: South Africa's Uncertain Future* (1977);
Tom J. Farer, *War Clouds on the Horn of Africa: A Crisis for Detente* (1976);
———, *War Clouds on the Horn of Africa: The Widening Storm* (1979) (revision of the 1977 edition);
Anthony Lake, *The "Tar Baby" Option: American Policy Toward Southern Rhodesia* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1976);
Jack Shepherd, *The Politics of Starvation* (1976) (deals with the participation of the international community in a cover-up of the Ethiopian drought of 1973).

III Center for Defense Information (CDI)

1. 122 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
543-0400
2. Gene R. LaRocque, Director
3. Affiliated with the Fund for Peace.
4. CDI conducts research and analyses of U.S. defense and weapons policies. Recent research interests have included nuclear nonproliferation and U.S. arms sales overseas.

The organization disseminates its views and findings through publications, media, congressional testimony, and seminars and meetings.

CDI also offers internships and fellowships for research on defense-oriented issues.

5. The center maintains a 2,000-volume library which contains Defense Department documents and publications, congressional committee hearings on military affairs, periodicals, and numerous defense-related materials.
6. CDI publishes *Defense Monitor*, issued 10 times a year.

H11 Center for International Policy

1. 120 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, D.C. 20012
544-4666
2. Donald L. Ranard, Director
3. The Fund for Peace
4. The Center for International Policy is a private, nonprofit research organization which seeks to inform and educate the public and Congress about U.S. relations with the Third World, with a primary focus on the U.S. foreign-aid programs.
Until recently, the center's research activities have been primarily concerned with Latin America and East Asia. Several studies on U.S. and multilateral aid to the Republic of South Africa have been produced, and reports on U.S. arms transfers and economic aid include mention of the African recipients.
6. The center publishes an annual survey of *Human Rights and the U.S. Foreign Assistance Program*, and the bimonthly *International Policy Reports* series. Africanists should find useful material in Jim Morrell and David Gisselquist, *How the IMF Slipped 464 Million Dollars to South Africa* (1978).

H12 Center for National Security Studies

1. 122 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
544-5380
2. Morton Halperin, Director
3. The Fund for Peace and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
4. The Center for National Security Studies is primarily involved in research and litigation pertaining to national security. It also monitors the activities of U.S. intelligence agencies at home and abroad. Since the major focus is on domestic intelligence reform, Africa does not

figure prominently in the center's research projects except indirectly in the investigation of covert CIA activities abroad.

The center also provides assistance to individual researchers in gaining access to government information through the use of the Freedom of Information Act.

5. The center maintains a small research library which is open to researchers by appointment. The materials in the library deal with intelligence issues and include over 300 congressional committee hearing records and selected CIA documents.
6. The organization publishes a monthly newsletter, *First Principles*, which is available on a subscription basis. Other publications of interest to Africanists include: CIA's *Covert Operations Versus Human Rights* (1977, out of print), and a handbook on Freedom of Information Act, 1978 (4th ed.).

H13 Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)—Georgetown University

1. 1800 K Street, NW
Suite 520
Washington, D.C. 20006
833-8395
2. David M. Abshire, Chairman
Michael A. Samuels, Executive Director for Third World Studies
Chester Crocker, Director of African Studies
3. The center is affiliated with Georgetown University. It is funded primarily by foundations, corporations, and private individuals.
4. CSIS, a research institution, was founded in 1962 to foster scholarship and stimulate public awareness of current international issues. Emphasis is on an interdisciplinary approach and problem solving.
Research at the center covers a wide range of subjects, from global issues which affect business and policymakers to more specialized ones, such as terrorism.
Most of the Africa-related research is being undertaken by the center's Third World Studies Program. Under this program, analytical studies of political stability and economic development in several African countries including Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, and Zaire have already been completed.
Ongoing studies include an in-depth analysis of the current situation in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia from the viewpoint of U.S. diplomatic options, and prospects for a peaceful transition of power. Dr. Chester Crocker, the director of African studies at CSIS, is currently engaged in a study which examines economic and financial relationships, military ties, and the political-psychological dimensions of bargaining between the West and white South Africa. Other studies have focused on the Horn of Africa, the changing nature of Arab relations

with Africa, political implications of population growth, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the meaning of Soviet and Cuban activities in Africa.

CSIS also organizes and sponsors lectures, seminars, and meetings, many of which would be of considerable interest to Africanists. (These meetings are generally closed to the public, but researchers should make inquiries concerning limited access.) Past lectures have featured Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, President of the Zimbabwe African National Union; Bishop Muzorewa; Senegal's President Leopold Senghor; and other prominent African leaders. Seminars and discussion groups have focused on issues such as "U.S. Interests and Policy in Southern Africa," "Arab-Israeli Conflict," and "Horn of Africa."

3. The center does not maintain its own library.
6. CSIS has an extensive publications program. *The Washington Quarterly* is a journal that has articles of interest to Africanists and special supplements that focus on the complexities of a major international problem, such as the May 1978 issue on the Horn of Africa.

The center also publishes *The Washington Papers* series. Of the 10 issues published in 1977, at least 2 should be of use to researchers: R. Michael Burrell and Abbas R. Kelidar, *Egypt: The Dilemma of a Nation, 1970-1977* (no. 48), and Leonard Sussman, *The Mass Media and the Third World Challenge* (no. 46). Other valuable monographs and reports include: Chester A. Crocker, *From Rhodesia to Zimbabwe: The Fine Art of Transition* (1977) and *Report on Angola* (1976); Chester A. Crocker and Penelope Hartland Thunberg, *Namibia at the Crossroads: Economic and Political Prospects* (1979); and Francis Murray and Louis H. Bean, *World Food: A Three Dimensional View of Production, Demand, and Nutrition* (1977).

H14 Georgetown University—Institute for International and Foreign Trade Law

1. *Georgetown University Law Center*
600 New Jersey Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20001
624-8330
2. Don Wallace, Jr., Director
4. The staff of the institute conducts research and analysis on legal aspects of international economic affairs, including the legal implications of economic development in developing countries. Currently, the institute is not involved in any ongoing research program pertaining to Africa; however, the staff is considering the preparation of a series of basic guides to the laws of various nations. Should this plan materialize, Africanists will find it a useful resource.

The institute's Investment Negotiation Center conducts training courses and seminars for foreign officials and law students. Participants include Africans.

6. The institute's *Lawyer's Guide to International Business Transactions*, vol. 1 (1977) should be of use to researchers. Three more volumes will be available in the near future.

H15 Howard University—Center for Ethnic Music (CEM)

1. *Fine Arts Build'ng, Room 3036*
Howard University
Washington, D.C. 20039
636-7080
2. Wanda L. Brown, Director
3. Affiliated with Howard University. The center, established in 1972, developed from an earlier project in African and Afro-American Music in the College of Fine Arts.
4. The Center for Ethnic Music is a unique facility housing resources for advanced study and research in ethnic music. Its primary objective is to enrich the curriculum of schools and colleges by collecting and developing materials in ethnic music. The emphasis is on the cultural contributions of the dominant nonwhite minorities in the United States, namely, Afro-Americans, Native Americans, Chicano, Puerto Ricans, and Latin Americans.

The Research Laboratory of the center contains a large collection of indigenous African instruments, recordings, publications, and manuscripts, as well as a wide selection of slides, films, and filmstrips. The center is thus a major resource for information concerning African-derived music in the nation.

The center's extensive collection of publications covers virtually all aspects of African music. Researchers and scholars will find invaluable material on ethnomusicology; folk, tribal, and contemporary African music; musical instruments; storytelling and children's songs; talking drums of the Yoruba; and African music survivals in the New World.

The center also provides assistance to schools and colleges in developing courses and curricula in ethnic music education through consultant services and loan of resource materials.

Workshops and conferences are held periodically and are conducted by visiting scholars, members of the Howard University faculty, and the CEM staff. The primary objective of these workshops is to assemble educators for the purpose of exchanging viewpoints and exploring the resources of ethnic music.

Note: Howard University's Fine Arts Library, located in Room 1014 of the Fine Arts Building, maintains a collection of African music consisting of some 150-200 records. The library is open from 8:30 A.M.-8:00 P.M. Monday-Thursday, and 8:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Friday. For more information contact Carrie M. Hackney (636-7671).

III-6 Howard University—Institute for the Arts and the Humanities (IAH)

1. *Institute for the Arts and the Humanities*
Howard University
P.O. Box 723
Washington, D.C. 20039
636-7738
2. Stephen E. Henderson, Director
3. Howard University
- 4-5. The stated objective of the institute is "to preserve, study, disseminate, and celebrate the artistic and creative aspects of the Afro-American heritage." It is concerned with the full range of the black creative process. Though its initial focus was on art, music, literature, folklore, and drama, increasingly equal emphasis is being placed on social issues and public affairs.

The program of the institute encompasses the following areas: archival and documentation (expanding and preserving the university's Afro-American holdings in print, videotape, records, films, and photographs); research (analysis and study of the black heritage); seminars; workshops designed to facilitate greater interaction between artists and writers within the black community; fellowships; publications; and an annual writers' conference.

Especially significant for the Africanist is the institute's video coverage of the Sixth Pan-African Conference in Dar es Salaam (June 1974) and the Conference on Culture and Development held in honor of President Leopold Senghor in Dakar, Senegal (October 1976). These materials should yield valuable information to researchers (see entry F18). In addition, IAH also sponsors an annual conference of black folklorists and organized a forum on "The African Cultural Presence in the Americas" in 1975.

Note: Students can earn academic credits for participating in the workshops and seminars sponsored by the institute.

6. The Institute publishes *IAH News*, a biannual 12-page newsletter which gives coverage of special arts activities at Howard and other institutions. In addition to this regular publication, the institute has published the proceedings from the 1974 writers' conference. For up-to-date information on publications, contact Juliette H. Bowles, research assistant for publications (636-7738).

III-7 Institute of International Law and Economic Development

1. 1311 K Street, NW
Suite 343
Washington, D.C. 20005
347-0277
2. Arnold H. Leibowitz, President
Warren Weissman, Political Analyst (Africa)

4. The institute was founded in 1973 to study the impact of the new world order on economic and political structures, with a special focus on newly independent countries and small states. Its specialists concentrate on constitutional questions, human rights, and federal relations.

The institute engages in contract research in the areas noted above. Recently, for example, personnel have been studying human rights in Francophone Africa. Secondly, self-generated research is undertaken by individual staff members and by the institute. One person is preparing *Francophone Africa Legal and Political Textbook*, and the institute as a whole has launched a *Small Area Studies* series. Thirdly, personnel serve as constitutional advisors and have already assisted in the drawing up of the constitutions of several countries.

- 5-6. A highly specialized library, open to serious researchers, contains about 1,500 titles concentrating on American overseas possessions (doctoral dissertations, government documents, and general books) and on Francophone Africa. A list of key holdings has been prepared to facilitate exchanges with other research organizations. A dictionary card catalog is available.

The institute sponsors conferences on small states and their problems with economic development. In the summer of 1978, a conference on human rights in Francophone Africa was organized. Papers from these conferences are usually published and made available to researchers.

III-8 International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

1. 2000 P Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
293-3154
2. Mayra Buvinic, Acting President
4. The International Center for Research on Women is a nonprofit organization concerned primarily with the role of women in the development of countries. In recent years, ICRW's research activities have included projects in Kenya which involve developing methodology for future research on women.
5. ICRW's library containing over 1,000 items includes several unpublished papers and materials relating to Africa. The library is open to researchers by appointment, from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday-Friday.
6. The center publishes the quarterly *ICRW Newsletter*, which is available free on request.

III-9 International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

1. 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
826-5600
2. I. W. Meller, Director

4. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), established in 1973, is an autonomous organization engaged in the study and review of the global food and agriculture situation and the analysis of major policy issues with international implications. The organization is intended to provide "a focal point for the exchange of ideas and the accumulation of knowledge on crucial issues, methodology, and approaches to their solution."

In meeting these objectives, IFPRI cooperates with international organizations such as FAO, UNCTAD, the World Bank, etc. The institute is also establishing working relationships with research and development institutions in developing countries.

IFPRI's research is divided into 4 programs: trends analysis, production policy, consumption policy, and trade policy. Since the emphasis is on Third World developing countries, IFPRI has numerous Africa-related programs and activities. These include analysis of alternate policies for land use in Africa; food needs of African nations and projections of production and consumption; Nigerian agricultural research; potential for increasing production from rain-fed land; and the economic trade-off between food and cash-crop production and optional food policy choices for East African countries.

5. IFPRI's Information Services Program strives to develop continuing information exchange links with policymakers, administrators, and governmental and nongovernmental national leaders.
6. IFPRI has an extensive publications program which includes *Occasional Papers* and *Research Reports*, many of which pertain to Africa. IFPRI's *Annual Report* and *Research Highlights 1978* are available on request.

H20 Joint Center for Political Studies (JCPS)

1. 1426 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
638-4477
2. Eddie N. Williams, President
4. JCPS, a nonprofit organization, strives to increase the participation of blacks and other minorities in the political process. To accomplish this goal, the center engages in research and public-policy analysis and provides training, technical assistance, and information for blacks and other members of minorities who are elected and appointed officials.

The center's activities focus primarily on blacks and minority groups within the United States. For this reason, it is not a major resource for Africanists. Occasionally a staff member may undertake research pertaining to African and other Third World countries.

6. *Focus*, the center's monthly newsletter, provides analysis of major policy issues. A recent issue dealt with "U.S.-Third World Relations in Transition" (vol. 5, April 1977).

The *Annual Report* of JCPS and a publication list are available on request.

H21 Middle East Institute (MEI)

1. 1761 N Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
785-1141

2. L. Dean Brown, President

4. MEI, a nonprofit organization, was founded in 1946 to promote better understanding between the peoples of the Middle East and the United States through dissemination of information and education of the American public.

The institute provides a variety of public services in the form of panels, lectures, conferences, and seminars which focus on important contemporary issues now facing the countries of the Middle East and North Africa. In addition to an annual conference, the institute also holds economic seminars which examine and analyze the prospects of American business in and with countries of North Africa and the Middle East.

MEI periodically sponsors cultural events, some of which would be of interest to the Africanist, such as exhibits of art from the Middle East and the documentary film on the rights of Egyptian women by Egyptian director Laila Abou-Raif, both of which were organized during 1977-78 season.

In 1970, MEI instituted an Arabic language program which has grown considerably in the past few years. The institute also offers other courses among them: Islam and Arabic Culture, Arabic Calligraphy, and *Core Policy in Transition: The U.S. and the Middle East*.

5. MEI's George Camp Keiser Library contains over 15,000 volumes, which some 1,500 are in Arabic, primarily major classical works. Most of the materials deal with modern history, international politics, economics and oil, and 19th-century travel accounts. The library's periodicals collection consists of some 400 titles. The library is open to public Monday through Saturday for on-site reference use.

MEI also has its own film library (see entry F23).

6. The *Middle East Journal*, a quarterly published by MEI since 1947, is a valuable research tool for scholars. It contains articles on contemporary political, social, or economic issues, a chronology of events of the quarter, state documents, book reviews, and a bibliography of period literature. A cumulative index to the *Journal* (1947-66) is also available. MEI has also published several bibliographies, which include:

John Duke Anthony, *North Africa in Regional and International Affairs: A Selected Bibliography* (1974);

—— with Eida Stifani, *The United States and the Middle East: Changing Relationships. A Selected Bibliography* (1975);

Aghil M. Barbar, *Libya 1969-74: A Bibliography* (1976);

Leon Carl Brown, ed., *State and Society in Independent North Africa* (1966);

Harry N. Howard, *The Middle East: A Selected Bibliography of Recent Works, 1960-69* (with supplements from 1970 to 1978);

Harvey Sobelman, ed., *Arabic Dialect Studies: A Selected Bibliography* (1962).

In addition to the above, MEI has several publications that focus on contemporary politics and events, and social, economic, and developmental issues. Reports of annual conferences and proceedings are also available in published form. For further information regarding publications, researchers should call or write for MEI's *Publications Catalog*, available without charge.

H22 Middle East Research and Information Project

1. P.O. Box 3122
Washington, D.C. 20010
667-1188
2. Judith Tucker, President
4. The Middle East Research and Information Project, founded in 1970, is a research center and information office which focuses on U.S. policies and interests in the Middle East and North and East Africa. Its primary function is to inform and educate the American public through dissemination of information and the use of the mass media.
Other activities of the office consist of providing speakers on issues of vital importance to organizations and institutions and organizing film and radio shows for the public.
5. The Middle East Research and Information Project maintains a library.
6. *MERIP Reports*, published monthly, contain news and analysis on the Middle East and North and East Africa.

H23 Middle East Resource Center (MERC)

1. 1322 18th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
659-6846
2. Priscilla Norris and George Bisharat, Coordinators
3. MERC, established in 1975, is the Washington office of Search for Justice and Equality in Palestine.
- 4-5. The center's major function is to inform the Congress, the Executive Branch, the media, and citizens' groups about the Middle East conflict.
Activities of MERC include distributing an information packet of basic resource materials on the Middle East to key members of Congress; arranging news conferences on behalf of the rights of the Palestinian people; raising the issue of human rights in occupied territories; and arranging forums for the exchange of ideas and viewpoints between members of Congress, peace groups, religious organizations, and Middle East specialists.

6. Regular publications consist of the monthly *Palestine/Israel Bulletin*, which provides information and analysis on various aspects of the Middle East conflict. The center has also published a study of the Middle East positions of Republican and Democratic candidates in the 1976 presidential primary elections.

H24 National Planning Association (NPA)

1. 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
265-7685
2. John Miller, President
Theodore Geiger, Director of International Studies
4. NPA, a private, nonprofit organization, conducts research on emerging economic problems confronting the United States at home and abroad, and seeks to encourage joint economic planning and cooperation by leaders from business, labor, and the professions.
A large number of its research projects pertain to the developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
6. Under contract from the U.S. Agency for International Development, NPA publishes the quarterly *Development Digest*. In addition, it also publishes *New International Realities* (quarterly) and research studies on specific economic issues.

H25 Overseas Development Council (ODC)

1. 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
234-8701
2. James P. Grant, President
4. The Overseas Development Council is an independent, nonprofit organization which conducts research on a broad range of socioeconomic issues confronting the developing countries and their impact on the United States and other developed nations. Through its programs of research, publications, conferences, and seminars, ODC seeks to educate and inform the American public about the problems of poverty, hunger, disease, and injustice affecting the Third World.
The council's research and policy papers deal with subjects such as Third World development strategies and basic human needs; international economic systems and their impact on the U.S. economy; the interrelationship between development strategies and health, fertility and mortality; energy needs of developing countries; and policy issues related to world hunger and food scarcity. The developing countries are however, studied from a global rather than a regional perspective.
In addition to its own staff, ODC provides opportunities to develop ment specialists from academia, government, and business to work a

ODC as visiting fellows. ODC has also established a regular fellowship for a Third World Development specialist.

ODC sponsors a wide range of activities, including conferences, seminars, workshops, and media briefings. Several of the seminars have dealt with subjects which should be of interest to Africanists. These include Southern Africa, the Sahel, and the Horn of Africa.

6. ODC has an extensive publications program which consists of books, monographs, occasional papers, development papers, and communiqués. Some selected items of interest to Africanists include:

Mayra Buvinic, *Women and World Development: An Annotated Bibliography* (1976);

Guy F. Erb and Valeriana Kallab, *Beyond Dependency: The Developing World Speaks Out* (1975);

Denis Goulet, *Looking at Guinea-Bissau: A New Nation's Development Strategy*, Occasional Paper No. 9 (March 1978);

Perdita Huston, *Third World Women Speak Out* (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1979);

Martin M. McLaughlin and the staff of ODC, *The United States and World Development: Agenda 1979* (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1979);

John W. Sewell with Laird M. Street, *Is the Sahel a Wasteland?* Communiqué No. 30 (August 1976);

John G. Sommer, *Beyond Charity: U.S. Voluntary Aid for a Changing Third World* (1977);

Irene Tinker and Michele Bo Bramsen, *Women and World Development* (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976);

Paul M. Watson, *Debt and the Developing Countries: New Problems and New Actors*, Development Paper No. 26, NIEO Series (April 1978).

The Overseas Development Council's *Annual Report* and a publications list are available on request.

H26 Population Reference Bureau, Inc. (PRB)

1. 1337 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
785-4664
2. Dr. Conrad Taeuber, Chairman of the Board
Robert M. Avedon, President
4. PRB collects, interprets, and disseminates information on national and world population trends and their social and economic implications. It is, therefore, a useful source for Africanists seeking statistical information on population trends in African nations, much of which is available from the publications listed below.
5. PRB maintains its own library and information service which is open to the public.
6. Publications include:

Interchange, a newsletter published 4 times a year for teachers and other educators, which focuses on specific population topics. Each issue

is accompanied by a teaching module or other tool to enhance the teaching of population issues;

Intercom, a monthly newsmagazine that gives up-to-date population-related news;

PRB Reports, issued periodically;

Population Bulletin, a bimonthly in-depth report on trends, problems, and policies in population and related fields. Vol. 30, no. 1, in this series deals with *Africa and Its Population Growth*;

World Population Data Sheet, published annually, includes Africa by region and country. Gives data on population, birth rate, death, natural increase, infant mortality, life expectancy, and urban population.

In addition to the above-mentioned regular publications, researchers should find the following useful: *Population Handbook*, "a quick guide to population dynamics for journalists, policymakers, teachers, students, and other people interested in people"; *Source Book on Population, 1970-1976*, which contains an annotated description of over 1,000 publications, periodicals, organizations, and sources of information in the field of population; and a 271-page report, *World Population Growth and Response, 1963-1973: A Decade of Global Action*.

H27 Rand Corporation—Washington Office

1. 2100 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
296-5000
2. Dr. George K. Tanham, Vice-President, Washington Operations
Frederic S. Nyland, Director, Washington Office National Security Research
3. The Rand Corporation's headquarters is in Santa Monica, California.
4. The Rand Corporation is a private, nonprofit organization engaged in research and analysis on domestic and international issues affecting the U.S. public welfare and national security. Its work encompasses most of the major disciplines in the physical, social, and biological sciences. The Washington office's National Security Research Staff numbers approximately 30-35 professionals.
Rand's National Security Research Divisions have produced numerous reports and studies of African politics, economics, and defense strategies. However, the bulk of this work is classified material and unavailable to private researchers.
5. The Washington office maintains its own library, which contains several thousand volumes, mostly in the social sciences. Access to the library is restricted to Rand personnel; however, nonclassified materials may be obtained through interlibrary loan service.
6. Rand has an extensive publications program. Unclassified Rand publications are disseminated to some 350 academic and public libraries in the United States on a subscription basis, including the Library of Congress, George Washington University Library, and the Army Library. Rand also maintains a number of special subject bibliographies containing

abstracts of its publications. Two of these should be of special interest to Africanists: *A Bibliography of Selected Rand Publications: Africa* (May 1978), which lists over 20 books, reports, and memoranda pertaining to Africa, and *A Bibliography of Selected Rand Publications: Middle East* (April 1978), containing abstracts of 60 publications. These selected bibliographies are available free, upon request.

In addition to the above bibliographies, *Rand Research Review*, published 3 times a year, contains information on Rand's research programs and is available free of charge.

Research reports and individual titles may be purchased from the Publications Department, The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California 90406.

H28 Resources for the Future

1. 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
462-4400
2. Emery N. Castle, President
4. Resources for the Future is a nonprofit organization which conducts research, primarily from an economic perspective, on national and international policy issues relating to natural resources, energy, environment, food, agriculture, and population.

Presently, none of the ongoing research work involves Africa.

6. The organization publishes a newsletter, *Resources* (3 times a year), and a series of books and monographs including Ronald Riker, ed., *Changing Resource Problems of the Fourth World* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976) and Ronald Riker, ed., *Population and Development* (working paper, 1976).

H29 Rhodesian Information Office

1. 2852 McGill Terrace, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
483-4468
2. Kenneth Towsey, Director
4. The main function of the Rhodesian Information Office is to provide general information on Rhodesia. Pamphlets, literature, and other types of materials are distributed free of charge.
5. The Information Office maintains a reading room which contains some 150-200 general reference books, and Rhodesian magazines and current newspapers, namely the *Herald* and the *Sunday Mail*. It also has a collection of government statistics. The reading room is open to the public from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday-Friday.
6. A monthly newsletter, *Rhodesian Viewpoint*, is published and distributed free. Interested persons can request to be placed on its mailing list.

H30 School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS)—The Johns Hopkins University—Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research

1. 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
783-6276
2. Simon H. Serfaty, Director
3. The Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research is affiliated with the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University.
4. The center conducts research on major issues in U.S. foreign policy and international politics. Nine permanent faculty members of the School of Advanced International Studies, along with 15 associates and several visiting fellows, participate in research projects, seminars, and discussions.
6. The center publishes, through the Johns Hopkins University Press, a series entitled *Studies in International Affairs*.

H31 South Africa Foundation

1. Suite 300
1925 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
223-5486
2. John H. Chettle, Director
J. Andre Visser, Deputy Director
4. The South Africa Foundation is a private organization which seeks to provide greater understanding of South Africa through research and dissemination of information.

As an information office, the foundation provides up-to-date information on South Africa to the media, political observers, businessmen, investors, and the general public. It is also concerned with analyzing and explaining the sources and reasons for various international attitudes toward South Africa. The foundation is also responsible for arranging and sponsoring visits to South Africa by leaders in all fields.

In recent years the foundation's activities have included testifying before the Africa subcommittees of both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee at hearings on U.S. investment in South Africa; participating in radio and television interviews; and providing speakers for various national and regional organizations and universities.

6. Important publications of the foundation include:

Briefing Papers, providing concise, factual information on major subjects related to South Africa;

Information Digest, an annual publication containing statistical infor-

South Africa Foundation News, a monthly publication containing reports and analyses of current events in South Africa;

South Africa International, a quarterly journal serving as a forum for debate on domestic and international developments that directly or indirectly affect South Africa.

H32 Southern African Research Association (SARA)

1. Room 4133, Art/Sociology Building
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742
(301) 454-5937
2. Madziwanyika Tsomondo, Secretary
Mariyawanda Nzuwah, Editor, *Journal of Southern African Affairs*
4. The Southern African Research Association is an international organization of scholars, researchers, and institutions pursuing research on Southern Africa. The areas covered are Angola, Zaire, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland, Lesotho, and South Africa.
The association's research activities are threefold. First, it sponsors seminars, workshops, symposia, and conferences. Each year the association in cooperation with the Afro-American Studies Program at the University of Maryland sponsors a conference focusing on important themes and vital issues in Southern Africa. In 1978, the theme was "Perspectives on Evolution and Revolution in Southern Africa." Second, the association supports relevant research on Southern Africa. Third, it publishes the *Journal of Southern African Affairs*.
6. In addition to the *Journal of Southern African Affairs*, the association's forthcoming publications should be of interest to Africanists. They include Mariyawanda Nzuwah, ed., *Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa: Documents, Declarations, and Resolutions of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa, 1963-1978*, and *Southern Africa and the Future: Strategies for Development in the Next Twenty Years*. This will be a collection of papers on development presented at the Third Annual Conference of the Southern African Research Association, June 1978.

H33 United Nations Information Centre

1. 2101 L Street, NW, Suite 209
Washington, D.C. 20037
296-3370
2. Marcial Tamayo, Director
Patricia O'Callaghan, Information Officer
- 3-4. The Centre provides services which reflect the main functions of the U.N. Office of Public Information. These include reference and publications

and the use of press, radio, television, films, and exhibitions for the dissemination of information. The Centre's primary goal is to establish direct contacts with representatives of the local press and information media, educational institutions, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and to cooperate with them in providing a greater understanding of the aims and functions of the United Nations.

5. The Centre also maintains a library (see entry A41).
6. The Centre plays an important role in the observance of special U.N. occasions such as U.N. Day and Human Rights Day, as well as publicity for current U.N. programs.

United Nations Development Programme

1. 2101 L Street, NW, Suite 209
Washington, D.C. 20037
296-5074
2. Charles Ferry, Liaison Officer
3. This office maintains a listing of the various development projects the UNDP is presently involved in, along with a description of each project. The *Compendium of Approved Projects* is issued annually.

H34 Washington Office on Africa

1. 110 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
546-7961
2. Edgar Lockwood, Executive Director
4. The Washington Office on Africa is primarily an action-oriented lobby group which seeks to gain the support of the American people in order to influence U.S. policy on Southern Africa and facilitate majority rule. Activities comprise publication and dissemination of resource materials and organization of support on specific issues.
5. The Washington Office on Africa does not maintain a formal library. However, it has extensive vertical files that contain unique and valuable materials pertaining to Southern Africa and U.S. policy. Researchers may be allowed to consult these materials at the discretion of the staff.
6. Africanists should find the following publications useful:
African Action, bulletins on congressional action, dealing with U.S. official policy issues in Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Southern Africa;
Congressional Voting Record on Southern Africa, published approximately once a year;
Washington Notes on Africa (quarterly).
Washington Office on Africa also makes available leaflets such as "Zimbabwe: Winning Hearts and Minds."

H35 Washington Task Force on African Affairs (WTFAA)

1. P.O. Box 13033
Washington, D.C. 20009
223-1393
2. Daniel G. Matthews, President and Executive Director
3. Washington Task Force on African Affairs is the volunteer arm of the African Bibliographic Center (see entry H2).
4. WTFAA is primarily an educational and information office. Its primary function is to educate the American public and develop an informed constituency for Africa through dissemination of information and comprehensive coverage of African affairs.
Besides serving as an information organization, the Task Force also offers a wide range of services including lecturers, consultants, and curriculum specialists. It undertakes research and analysis on a contractual basis for institutions such as the World Bank, AID, and the Ford Foundation.
In addition, it provides daily news briefs on current African affairs. (See *Habari* in the publication and media section of this guide, entry Q9.)
5. The African Bibliographic Center maintains its own library consisting of some 10,000 volumes. The library is, however, for staff use only.
6. For a description of the publications of the African Bibliographic Center, see entry H2. Specific publications of the Washington Task Force on African Affairs include:
AMA: Women in African and American Worlds. An Outlook, a series of information guides providing up-to-date information on women in Africa and the U.S., with a focus on foreign affairs and the role of women in economic development;
Congress and Africa, an analysis of congressional voting on African issues and selected reading list;
Habari Special Reports, a series of topical and analytical materials on African affairs.

Note: Also see African Bibliographic Center, entry H2.

H36 Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)

1. Smithsonian Institution Building
1000 Jefferson Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20560
381-5613
 2. James H. Billington, Director
924. The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars was created by the United States Congress as the nation's official living memorial to its twenty-eighth president. As a national institution with international in-

terests, the center seeks to encourage the creative use of the unique human, archival, and institutional resources in the nation's capital for studies illuminating man's understanding of his past and present.

The center's programs attempt to commemorate the Wilsonian connection between ideas and affairs, between intellect and moral purpose. At the heart of the center stands its Fellowship Program, which enables the institution to appoint fellows annually from the U.S. and abroad to conduct research on major projects at the center for periods ranging from 4 months to 1 year or more. The center has no permanent or tenured fellows. The center's Fellowship Program consists of 2 broad divisions (Social and Political Studies, and Historical and Cultural Studies) and 4 special programs (on Russia and the Soviet Union, on Latin America and the Caribbean, on international security issues, and on environmental problems). The center also operates a Guest Scholar Program for the short-term use of the center's facilities by a small number of visiting scholars and specialists.

Through these programs scholars specializing in African affairs are brought into the center to carry out research. The number varies from year to year. Since 1976, center fellows and guest scholars with African specialties have included: Zewde Gebre-Selassie, Grace Stuart Ibingira, Carl Eicher, James L. Gibbs, Jr., Hollis Lynch, Frank M. Snowden, Peter Vanneman, Mansour Khalid, Emmanuel Obichine, David and Marina Ottaway, and Raymond Tanter.

The center's activities include frequent colloquia, evening seminars, and other discussions designed to foster intellectual community among the participants. The scheduled events are announced in the monthly *Calendar of Events*.

5. The Wilson Center has a working library containing 15,000 volumes of basic reference works, bibliographies, and essential monographs in the social sciences and humanities. The library subscribes to and maintains the back files of about 300 scholarly journals and periodicals. As part of a National Presidential Memorial, the library has special access to the collections of the Library of Congress and other government libraries. The librarian is Dr. Zdeněk V. David (381-3850).
6. The *Wilson Quarterly* carries occasional articles on Africa. The spring 1977 issue, in particular, included a series on the Union of South Africa. The center also sponsors the publication of *Scholars' Guides to Washington, D.C.* Available from the Smithsonian Institution Press, the *Guide* survey the collections, institutions, and organizations pertinent to the study of particular geographic areas, such as Africa, East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Russia/Soviet Union, and other world regions.

H37 World Coffee Information Center

1. 1100 17th Street, NW, Suite 302
Washington, D.C. 20036
296-8844

9. Samuel D. Stauder, Executive Director

4. The center carries out activities on behalf of the Brazilian Coffee Institute, New York, aimed at obtaining U.S. congressional approval of the International Coffee Agreement of 1976. The agreement comprises 67 member countries around the world, including Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

H38 Worldwatch Institute

1. Suite 701
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
452-1999
2. Lester Brown, President
4. The Worldwatch Institute, a nonprofit organization, undertakes research, from a global perspective, on population, food, energy, environment, roles of women, and other such issues.
6. The institute publishes *Worldwatch Papers* (8 to 10 per year) and books (through a commercial publisher).

E Map Collections

Excerpted from P.M. Bhatt, *Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C. African Studies*, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1980, paper.

Map Collections Entry Format (E)

1. General information
 - a. address; telephone number(s)
 - b. hours of service
 - c. conditions of access
 - d. reproduction services
 - e. name/title of director and heads of relevant divisions
2. Size of holdings pertaining to Africa
3. Description of holdings pertaining to Africa
4. Bibliographic aids facilitating use of collection

Central Intelligence Agency Map Collection See entry K5.

E1 Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center

1. a. 6500 Brookes Lane
Washington, D.C. 20315
227-2036 (Topographic Data Base Division)
 - b. 7:30 A.M.-3:30 P.M. Monday-Friday
 - c. The Defense Mapping Agency Map and Chart Collections are not open to the public. Researchers are restricted to the Department of Defense Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Community.
 - d. Selected maps and charts are available for purchase from the DMA Office of Distribution Services.
 - e. Col. John R. Lund, Director, DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center
Mr. Philip McAvoy, Chief, Topographic Data Base Division
- 2-3. The DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center Library Collection con-

tains approximately 1,495,000 maps, 2,800 charts, 75,000 books, periodicals, and documents. The number of Africa-related maps and charts is difficult to estimate. The library contains predominantly topographic maps (depicting special features such as vegetation, roads, and railroads, land and ocean areas, cities, towns, and airfields) but also stores aeronautical charts (depicting essential topography, obstructions, aids to navigation, and other pertinent information for air use) and nautical charts (showing navigable waters and adjacent or included land areas, marine obstructions, aids to navigation, and other pertinent information for mariners).

In addition, there are selected topical maps on related subjects, such as administrative divisions and transportation and urban areas. The maps generally range in scale from 1:50,000 to 1:2,000,000. Many maps are classified. The classification is usually related to source, scale, and date, or restrictions imposed by international agreements with foreign countries.

4. A substantial number of maps produced by DMA are available to the public in the DMA Map and Chart Depository Program. Each depository collection contains over 1,000 maps of Africa. George Washington University Library and other depository libraries maintain a catalog of depository maps.

Selected topographic maps, aeronautical, and nautical charts are available for purchase, such as the Africa, Series 2201. For further information and a copy of the *DMA Price List of Maps and Charts for Public Sale*, contact Defense Mapping Agency, Office of Distribution Services, Washington, D.C. 20315.

E2 Geological Survey Library (Interior Department)—Map Collection

1. a. 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Fourth Floor
Reston, Virginia 22092
(703) 860-6679
 - b. 7:45 A.M.-4:15 P.M. Monday-Friday
 - c. Open to the public.
 - d. Researchers wishing to obtain copies of maps in the collection should seek the assistance of the staff, who will direct them to local photoduplication firms which provide such services for a fee.
 - e. George H. Goodwin, Jr., Librarian
2. The library's map collection contains approximately 266,000 sheet maps, of which an estimated 2,000 are Africa-related. A measurement of the maps shelflist indicates that there are roughly 475 maps of West Africa, 325 of North Africa, 400 of East Africa, 275 of Central Africa, and 320 of Southern Africa.
 3. Maps are arranged by subject and geographic area and further classified by region and country. The collection consists largely of geologic and

earth-science maps, divided into numerous categories: agriculture, mineral resources, water, vegetation, soils, climate, and coal.

4. At the present there exists no published catalog or inventory of the entire map collection. However, in the future, the holdings will be placed in a computerized system to facilitate easy access. For maps published by the Geological Survey, the following catalogs should prove of use to researchers:

Publications of the Geological Survey, 1879-1961 and Publications of the Geological Survey, 1962-1970. New Publications of the Geological Survey, issued monthly with annual cumulations, provides information on current maps. For further information, scholars should contact USGS Public Inquiries Office, Room 1-6-402 National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Virginia 22092.

Note: Also see entry A14.

E3 Library of Congress—Geography and Map Division

1. a. 845 South Pickett Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22304
(703) 370-1335 (Reading Room or Map Reference Inquiries)
(703) 370-1216 (Main Office)

Mail: Washington, D.C. 20540
 - b. 8:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
8:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M. Saturday
 - c. Open to the public.
 - d. Photoreproduction services available through the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service.
 - e. John A. Wolter, Chief
Richard W. Stephenson, Head, Reference and Bibliography Section
Andrew W. Modelski, Bibliographer
- 2-3. The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress has the world's largest and most comprehensive cartographic collection, consisting of 3.6 million maps; 42,000 atlases; over 250 globes; and some 8,000 reference books. The collection is all inclusive, but it is especially strong in historical maps and atlases. Specific African material includes an estimated 340 atlases; 14,000 single uncataloged maps, published for the most part prior to 1968; 1,750 cataloged single maps received since 1968; and 57,000 individual sheets of large and medium-scale set maps and charts.

The reference collection in the Geography and Map Reading Room contains geographic and cartographic reference books, bibliographies, gazetteers, and current issues of over 200 periodicals, all of which are available for consultation. Miscellaneous vertical files contain pamphlets and newspaper clippings.

ATLASES

The division's unique collection of atlases dates from the earliest printed editions of Ptolemy's *Geography* and includes representative and noteworthy volumes of every period in cartographic history dating from the 15th century. The collection contains over 55 printed editions of Ptolemy's *Geography* and a good representation of various editions of the atlases of Ortelius, Mercator, Blaeu, and other 17th-century publishers.

The extensive collection of African atlases covers the African continent, regions, individual countries, states, counties, and cities. Also included are special subject or topical atlases which provide historic, physical, economic, geological, linguistic, and ethnographic data.

A dictionary card catalog is available; however, many of the atlases are not listed in this catalog. A survey of the shelflist showed the following number of atlases: General and Colonial Africa, 67; North Africa, 54 (including 26 for Egypt); West Africa, 52 (including 12 for Nigeria); Central Africa, 62 (including 42 for Zaire); East Africa, 46 (including 11 for Tanzania and 9 for Ethiopia); and Southern Africa, 59 (over half are Republic of South Africa).

The contents of most of the division's atlases are described in Library of Congress, *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, compiled by Philip Lee Phillips (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1909-74), 8 volumes.

SINGLE MAPS

Maps obtained prior to 1968 are almost totally uncataloged. Holdings are arranged on the basis of geographic area, thereby making it relatively easy to identify and retrieve African materials. This massive collection of African sheet maps is arranged in 351 flat files with an average of 40 maps in each file. The map files are organized by continent, region, subregion, and country, and then further subdivided by chronological period (coverage extends back at least through the 17th century), by subject, e.g., agriculture, physical features, minerals and mines, ethnography, climate, economics, transportation and communications systems, missionary societies), by subnational region, by political/administrative subdivision, and by city. A survey of the African map files produced the following total numbers of maps by region (using a rough estimate of 40 maps per file drawer): General Africa, 2,000; North Africa, 3,280 (including 880 for Egypt); West Africa, 2,680 (including 760 for Nigeria); Central Africa, 1,600 (including 880 for Zaire); East Africa, 2,500 (including 520 for Tanzania); Southern Africa, 1,680 (including 360 for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia).

Single maps acquired by the division since 1968 (but dating from every historical period) are filed separately in the MARC collection (retrievable through the Library of Congress MARC computerized catalog). The MARC collection is arranged according to the same format as the one referred to earlier. African maps are arranged in 87 flat files with an average of 40 maps in each file drawer. A survey of the shelflist shows a total of some 4,570 African maps. The regional breakdown is as follows: North Africa, 1,340 (including 630 for Algeria,

200 for Egypt, 100 for Sudan); West Africa, 900 (including 250 for Nigeria, 110 for Ghana); East Africa, 700 (including 150 for Kenya, 100 for Uganda); Central Africa, 375 (including 150 for Zaire, 50 for Angola); Southern Africa, 925 (which includes 350 for the Republic of South Africa, 150 for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, and 110 for Zambia).

Researchers can also find in the MARC collection maps published by the National Geographic Society, Central Intelligence Agency, United Nations, Defense Mapping Agency, African Geological Surveys, Michelin, Great Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Offices, and the U.S. Army Map Service.

SERIES MAPS

The series or set maps are often extremely detailed and are arranged in the same type of flat file first by country, and then further divided by subject, region, and city. There are a total of 1,238 series for Africa. The following data refer to particular series: General Africa, 53; North Africa, 348 (including 145 for Egypt); West Africa, 264 (including 98 for Nigeria); Central Africa, 122 (including 62 for Zaire); East Africa, 250 (including 55 for Madagascar); Southern Africa, 201 (including 55 for the Republic of South Africa and 55 for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia). Contents include topographic, hydrographic, geologic, soil, mineral, and resource maps. The Nautical Chart Collection consists of nautical and aeronautical charts published by the major maritime powers. Predominant among these are charts produced by the British Admiralty and by Southern African governments. Virtually all materials in this collection date from the 19th and 20th centuries. At the present, there exists only a preliminary cataloging of the set maps; however, a series map shelflist is maintained by the division.

RARE AND VALUABLE MATERIALS

A large collection of unique and valuable items is stored in a special vault. These include extensive holdings of original manuscript, engraved and lithographed atlases, and facsimile editions of rare and historical volumes. African material in the vault consists of 4 drawers of early printed maps and manuscripts dating from the 12th to the 18th centuries. Especially noteworthy items among these uncataloged materials include numerous editions of Claudius Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, the earliest of which dates from 1475 (the division also has other editions, notably Bologna 1477, Florence 1482, Ulm 1482, etc.); Abraham Ortelius, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1570); Nicolas Sanson, *L'Afrique, en Plvsiers Cartes Nouvelles, et Exactes, &c. en Divers Traitez de Geographie, et d'Histoire* (Paris, 1667 [?]), and a rare 17th-century wall map portraying Africa, which is a 1669 Jaillot edition of Blaeu's map of Africa and is a unique and hitherto unrecorded copy and one of the earliest large-scale representations of the continent. (It is unusual and distinctive in having the title, inscriptions, and place names in French rather than Latin; it is described in Yusuf Kamal, *Monumenta Cartographica Africae et Aegypti* (Cairo, 1926-51), Walter W. Ristow, "America and Africa: Two Seventeenth-Century Wall Maps" in the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* (January

1967); and the collection of the American Colonization Society (25 maps).

A shelflist of the vault's holdings is maintained by the division.

4. There does not exist any single comprehensive catalog of the division's entire holdings; card and book catalogs provide access to the specialized collections. An indispensable reference tool is the Geography and Map Division, *The Bibliography of Cartography* (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1973), 5 volumes with a supplement. This is a comprehensive index to the literature of cartography. It provides author, title, and subject access to books and periodical articles. The supplement contains special subject headings and a list of 275 serials and periodicals. The division has also published several bibliographies and checklists which describe various cartographic groups; and in 1968 a computer-assisted cataloging system was initiated for current accessions of single-sheet maps. A descriptive brochure, *Geography and Map Division* (Library of Congress, 1977) and a *List of Publications* (1975), are available.

E4 National Archives and Records Service (NARS) (General Services Administration)—Center for Cartographic and Architectural Archives

1. a. 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
(Entrance from Pennsylvania Avenue only)
Washington, D.C. 20408
523-3062
b. 8:45 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
c. Open to all researchers. Researcher identification card required and can be obtained from the Central Reference Division, Room 200 B.
d. Various types of photoduplication services available.
e. Ralph Ehrenberg, Director
2. Africa-related maps are scattered in many different record groups.
3. The maps and charts which cover a wide range of subjects and time periods can be found in the following groups:
RG 8: Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. Contains records of drainage and irrigation investigations.
RG 18: Records of the Army Air Forces. Maps of airports, air facilities in French Congo and Abyssinia, 1942-43, and maps of target areas in North Africa, especially Algeria.
RG 23: Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Gravity and magnetic observations made by E. D. Preston, who accompanied the naval eclipse expedition to the west coast of Africa in 1889; planimetric map of Liberia, showing highways, trails, towns, forest areas, and mountains, 1955.
RG 30: Records of the Bureau of Public Roads. Road maps of Ethiopia and Egypt.
RG 37: Records of the Hydrographic Office. The published nautical charts of this office consist of over 2,000 Africa-related items con-

taining charts relating to the African coast, harbors, islands, and hydrographic information. The numbered archives file contains several maps of Liberia, a map of the southwest coast of Madagascar and of Johanna Island, 1889.

RG 38: Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; maps relating to Suez Canal. The cartographic records of the Office of Naval Intelligence relating to Africa contain 2 maps of Algeria.

RG 43: Records of International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions. Includes some copies of German and French maps of Central Africa.

RG 45: Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library. Contains maps of the Cape Palmas area, 1853-55.

RG 46: Records of the United States Senate. Map "Maryland in Liberia," 1853, shows various counties and cities along the coast and an inset of Cape Palmas.

RG 54: Records of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. Maps of African date palms, 1889-1914.

RG 59: General Records of the Department of State. Diplomatic and consular files contains several maps. Included are maps showing settlements on lower Congo; Liberian boundary, 1809; Kasai-Sankuru region, 1920-21; Stanley Falls area, 1893; numerous maps of roads, railways, bridges, and harbors in Dakar, 1929; Liberia, 1910-29; Portuguese Guinea, 1910-29; Italian East Africa, 1930-39; Egypt, 1910-29; Algeria, 1940-49; and French West Africa, 1940-49. In addition there are some 76 items scattered among Foreign Security Inspection Reports, Cartographic Records of the Division of Geography and Cartography, Consular Trade Reports, and the Numerical Map File. These maps show political boundaries and subdivisions, cities, mineral resources, trade and communications, population density and ethnic groups, U.S. consular districts, and foreign service posts.

RG 76: Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations. A map of Africa showing European settlements.

RG 77: Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Contains general cartographic records comprising maps of North Africa, Senegal, and the Belgian Congo; headquarters map file of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1800-1935; War Department map collection showing defenses of the Suez Canal, colonial possessions in Africa, war zone in South Africa, and the area involved in the Ashanti war, 1900; maps of the Army Map Service (2,000 items) showing physical features, place names, boundaries, roads, and rivers; and a British map relating to the East Africa Protectorate, 1941-45. (Note: RG 77 is probably one of the more important cartographic resources at the archives. It contains a total of 2,373 items pertaining to Africa.)

RG 83: Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Maps of political subdivisions in Egypt, Union of South Africa, and North Africa, 1920-40; dot maps showing agricultural production and livestock in Algeria, Egypt, and South Africa.

RG 95: Records of the Forest Service. Published maps of forest regions.

RG 115: Records of the Bureau of Reclamation. Maps relate to reclamation activities, including water supply, irrigation, and colonization of new lands.

RG 120: Records of the American Expeditionary Forces (World War I). Topographic maps cover areas of Egypt, Sudan, and South Africa.

RG 151: Records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Map of the African airway system.

RG 160: Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces. Task force maps of operations in the North African Theater, 1942-44; map of Trans-Africa Railway.

RG 165: Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs. Maps in file 6591 deal with French expedition for the relief of Fez, 1911; those in file 6903 with operations of the Italian Expeditionary Corps in Tripoli; map of area surveyed by Army Air Force during North African campaign, 1942-43; maps dealing with British military operations in South Africa, 1901; general cartographic records of the Military Intelligence Division; and maps of the Geographic and Topographic branch of the Intelligence Division.

RG 226: Records of the Office of Strategic Services. Forty-seven printed and manuscript maps of city plans, communication systems, minerals, railroads, agricultural regions, and theater maps; approximately 345 maps containing political boundaries and subdivisions, population distribution, ethnic and religious groups, and related subjects.

RG 234: Records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. More than 30 maps prepared by the Madagascar Department of Mines, mainly in the 1930s; maps and graphs relating to shipments of strategic minerals from Africa, containing information about mineral resources in the Belgian Congo, Angola, northern and southern Rhodesia, Mozambique, South West Africa, Gold Coast, and Rwanda-Urundi.

RG 242: National Archives Collection of Foreign Records seized. Maps and charts showing geographic features of various African areas and the location of troops in North Africa; 23 published maps comprising general maps of North Africa, military maps seized from the records of German Field Commands, cartographic records of the Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine relating to naval strongholds and coastal fortifications of Southern African harbors, Portuguese East Africa coasts, and harbors of Portuguese Atlantic Islands; 23 published maps of North Africa; maps showing position of Allied and German units on the African front; maps of targets in Egypt, French North Africa, Libya, and Tunisia.

RG 253: Records of the Petroleum Administration for War. Contains maps relating to petroleum-producing areas, mainly Egypt and Morocco.

RG 256: Records of American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Maps deal with trade and economic relations. In addition to these there are 29 maps showing population density and distribution according to religion and "racial" type, suitable areas for colonization, natural resources, and Cape-to-Cairo railway; and 49 which deal with crop, farm, and livestock distribution and land classification and forested areas.

RG 291: Records of the Property Management and Disposal Service. Maps deal with mines and metallurgical plants.

RG 319: Records of the Army Staff. Maps and charts dealing with Africa-Middle East Theater of operations; geological surveys of diamond deposits in the Gold Coast and water reservoirs in Uganda.

RG 331: Records of the Allied Operational and Occupations Head-

quarters, World War II. Sixty-five operational maps of North Africa, 1941-45, showing progress of campaign and position of forces; 18 items arranged by geographical area showing tactical information on traffic mobility in North Africa.

RG 418: Records of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Map showing routes of modern explorers in Central Africa.

4. There is no single comprehensive catalog of NARS's African map collection. Researchers should, however, find National Archives and Record Service, *Guide to Federal Archives Relating to Africa* (1977) useful for locating cartographic materials. Most of the information given above comes from this publication.

Other guides which may be of some use include Charlotte M. Ashby et al., *Guide to Cartographic Records in the National Archives* (1971) and United States Hydrographic Office, *Manuscript Charts in the National Archives, 1838-1908*, compiled by William J. Heynen (Washington, D.C. 1978).

Note: Also see entries B3, D5, and F26.

E5 National Geographic Society—Cartographic Division Map Library

1. a. *Membership Center Building*
11555 Darnestown Road (Maryland Route 28)
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760
857-7000, Ext. 1401
- b. 7:30 A.M.-4:00 P.M. Monday-Friday
- c. Not open to the public. Serious researchers may, however, be permitted to examine the collection. They should contact the map librarian for permission.
- d. Xerox machine available.
- e. Margery Barkdull, Map Librarian
- 2-3. There are an estimated 100,000 maps in the collection, which comprises U.S. and worldwide maps (topographic, administrative, subject, and highway maps), lunar maps, nautical and aeronautical charts, and city plans. The library has a copy of every map ever produced by the National Geographic Society. There is also worldwide coverage of atlases, reference books, and gazetteers.
It was not possible to estimate the number of African maps in the collection. Many of the young African countries have not yet developed mapping programs and as a result the African map collection is not extensive.
4. The collection is arranged by geographical region and country.

Note: The National Geographic Society has published numerous excellent maps which are available for purchase at the Explorers Hall sales desk (857-7589) at 17th and M Streets, NW.

B. Bibliography of Key Works concerning Africa for Reference by Journalists

1. Mini List of Key Resources

a. Guides and Directories to Individual African Nations

- 1) Africa South of the Sahara (Annual), e.g. 1981-82, Eleventh Edition
London: Europa Publications Ltd., (18 Bedford Sq., London WC1B 3JN)

This probably is the best single volume reference work on Africa with background articles altered in each edition (e.g. industry in Africa, religion in Africa, agriculture in African economic development), a directory of African and regional organizations, and 20-30 page detailed summaries of each nation. Individual nation articles include information on history, geography, economy, statistics, select bibliography, and a directory of major government and voluntary agencies in the nation, including foreign embassies in the nation.

- 2) U.S. Government Summary Surveys: (in increasing order of detail and complexity)

- a. National Basic Intelligence Factbook (prepared by U.S. CIA) available from Document Expediting Project (DOCEX), Exchange and Gift Divisions, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540 or National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161 (Stock # 041-015-00124-8)

This 200+ page volume includes basic factual summaries for each foreign nation and CIA maps as an appendix. The volume is reissued periodically. Our most recent copy is January 1980. Two-three page summaries are provided of data concerning land, water, people, government, economy, communications, defense forces and budgets.

- b. Africa: Problems and Prospects - A Bibliographic Survey, Headquarters, Department of the Army, December 1977, Washington: U.S. GPO, Washington, D.C., 20402, Stock # 008-020-00712-9

Written by the U.S. Army Library and from that particular point of view, this almost 600 page volume contains useful summaries of data concerning African nations and their geography, economy, resources, and military as well as the mid-1970s State Department Background Notes, which are four-page summaries of data on each African country.

- c. U.S. Army, Area Handbooks (example Area Handbook for the Republic of South Africa, Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1971, DA PAM 550-93)

These large volumes are of varying dates of issue, but provide a one volume summary on most African nation and its society, history, physical environment, population, ethnic groups and languages, family, living conditions, education, arts and culture, religion, politics, government, legal system, foreign relations, media, economy, agriculture, labor, industry, trade, fiscal and monetary systems, and national security/military issues. Many maps and illustrations are included.

- d. Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: Middle East and Africa
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

This daily publication may be obtained for an annual fee of \$110. It provides full transcripts of selected programs of news and political information from African government radio broadcasts. Its utility is in providing unedited transcripts of important speeches and government policy.

b. Other Important Works and Directories

- 1) African/American Directory 1981-1982, New York: UNIPUB, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, NY, NY, 10157, \$115

This directory is oriented to the corporate market in the USA. It provides profiles of every African nation with maps, economy, labor organizations, various commercial data, embassy consultants and addresses, plus names, addresses, phone numbers, and details of the African operations of U.S. companies in Africa.

- 2) Directory of African and Afro-American Studies in the United States, compiled by David Duffy and M.N. Frey, Los Angeles, CA: African Studies Association, c/o UCLA A, 1979

This is the only directory of African programs, organized by state. Each entry provides the names, addresses, and phone numbers of the program, faculty by discipline, courses offered by department, degrees, African regional emphases, African languages offered, Africana library holdings, numbers of students specializing in Africa, and linkages with African institutions.

- 3) International Directory of Scholars and Specialists in African Studies, Compiled by J. Duffy, M. Frey, and M. Sims, Los Angeles, CA: African Studies Association, c/o UCLA, 1978.

Biographical data and publications, including address and phone number are provided for circa 2,700 Africanist scholars, primarily in the USA. Unfortunately, no index of country, language, or specialization is provided.

- 4) Africa, edited by Phyllis M. Martin and Patrick O'Meara, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1977

This volume probably is the best single volume introduction to Africa from the point of view of the mainstream of U.S. Africanist scholars. Individual chapters are offered with good bibliographies concerning: environment and population, African history, Islam, European colonialism, decolonization, traditional societies, traditional economy, African religion and worldview, arts and music, contemporary economics, social change, political change, development strategies, literature, contemporary art and music, South Africa, and Africa and the world.

The bibliography on the following pages is reproduced from that volume in toto as an excellent overview of the printed works in African studies.

- 5) Africa on Film and Videotape: A Compendium of Reviews, East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University, African Studies Center, 1982, 553 p., paper, \$35.

This is the definitive directory to African film available in the United States, including over 750 reviews of the film by African and Africanist specialists. Some video material is included. Films and videotapes are referenced in the index by topic, country, language, and society. Details are provided on the length, date, director/producers, details of content, and sources of each production.

Jean E. Meeh Gosebrink
Bibliography and Sources
for African Studies

Reproduced from *Africa*, Phyllis M. Martin and Patrick O'Meara, eds.,
Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1977

THERE IS NO NEED to be ignorant about Africa today, in view of the availability of a cumulative body of literature and data about the continent: the manuscripts written by Africans; the descriptions of travelers, missionaries, traders, colonial administrators, and other visitors to Africa; the research of anthropologists, historians, political scientists, and other scholars; the reports of government bodies and international agencies. The greatest amount of this literature has been published in the past twenty-five years. There is also an increasing amount of literature about Africa being written today by African scholars, statesmen, and poets.

The purpose of this compilation of source materials is to provide an introduction to some of the basic reference works and periodicals for African Studies and to suggest titles for further reading. This bibliography cannot attempt to be comprehensive. However, the bibliographies, guides, and periodicals listed here may be used by those who wish to find further information on specific aspects of Africa which interest them. This bibliography is arranged under topical headings which follow closely but not exactly the chapter titles in the text. The books listed for further reading include suggestions made by the authors of the preceding chapters. A variety of viewpoints is represented. It should be remembered that the study of Africa is inter-disciplinary and that subjects and disciplines may therefore overlap in many of the works listed.

For most topics, references are given for (1) bibliographies, abstracts, indexes, guides, and other reference aids; (2) major journals in the field; (3) suggestions for further reading. With a few exceptions, the works listed have been published in the past ten years, and many were in print at the time this compilation was prepared. American editions, if available, are cited and paperback editions (Pbk) are noted.

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African Culture and Background

Africa is a complex cultural area, a continent marked by variety and diversity. Yet a few writers have attempted to explain the shared cultural patterns and values which they have seen in Black Africa and to present the underlying unity in African culture. Suggested for further reading for those interested in this area are:

- Bohannon, Paul, and Philip D. Curtin. *Africa and Africans*. Rev. ed. Garden City, N.Y.: Published for the Museum of Natural History by the Natural History Press, 1971. Pbk.
- Davidson, Basil. *The African genius: an introduction to African cultural and social history*. Boston: Little Brown, 1970. Pbk.
- Diop, Cheikh Anta. *The origin of African civilization: myth or reality?* New York: Laurence Hill, 1974. Pbk.
- Maquet, Jacques. *Africanity: the cultural unity of black Africa*. New York, London: Oxford University Press, 1972. Pbk.
- Mazrui, Ali A. *World culture and the black experience*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1974. Pbk.
- Sofola, Johnson O. *African culture and African personality; what makes an African person African*. Ibadan, Nigeria: African Resources Publishers, 1973.

General Reference Sources

Africa south of the Sahara. 1971-. London: Europa Publications. Annual.

An annual compendium of information, with essays on various aspects of Africa: a directory to the continent's regional organizations; country surveys, which include brief historical sketches, economic information, statistics, and directories to government, diplomatic representation, political parties, religious organizations, financial and commercial institutions, the media, educational institutions, and the like. Also featured are a "who's who," a section on primary commodities, a list of research institutes concerned with Africa, and various maps.

Area handbook series. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

These country handbooks, prepared by the Foreign Area Studies of The American University, Washington, D.C., and published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, aim to be "convenient compilations of basic facts about social, economic, political, and military institutions and practices of various countries. The emphasis is on objective description of the nation's present society and the kinds of possible or probable changes that might be expected in the future." Handbooks exist for about

thirty African nations, the latest being Malawi, Guinea, and Southern Rhodesia (all 1975) and Egypt (1976). Each handbook includes an extensive bibliography.

Dickie, John, and Alan Rake. *Who's who in Africa: the political, military and business leaders of Africa*. London: African Development, 1973.

Dictionary of black African civilization. New York: Leon Amiel, 1974.

Prepared under the direction of Jacques Maquet and Georges Balandier. Entries under headings such as adornment, ancestors, fauna, games, initiation, masks; emphasis on traditional Africa; well illustrated.

MacDonald's encyclopedia of Africa. London: MacDonald, 1976.

Although as yet unseen, the periodical *West Africa* gave this reference work a good review (26 June 1976): "Aspects of the continent are covered in 'thematic' chapters: People, Economy, Social Services, Landscapes, Wildlife, Arts, Sports, History, Government . . . supplemented by three reference sections: 'A guide to Peoples and Languages of Africa' containing more than 1500 entries; a 'Gazetteer' in which the 150 entries include extended articles on each country, with shorter entries on interesting places; and a 'Who's who', with 250 entries of personalities past and present."

Nguyen, Chi-Bonnardel, Regine. *The atlas of Africa*. New York: Free Press, 1973.

Prepared by the editors of *Jeune Afrique* in Paris, this is the first comprehensive atlas of the continent to appear in twenty years. The first section of maps and explanatory content on such features as population, geology, climate, vegetation, languages, history, agriculture, communications, and so forth, is followed by a section of regional and country maps. There is a gazetteer and an index of geographical terms.

GUIDES TO AFRICAN STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES

AF-Log: *African interests of American organizations*. Edited by the African Bibliographic Center and Development Alternatives. Washington, D.C.: African Bibliographic Center, 1976. (Its Current reading list series, v. 11 no. 2.)

"A comprehensive and selected directory of academic institutions, nonprofit and profit-making corporations of all types with an active interest in Africa."

Directory of African and Afro-American studies in the United States. 5th ed.

Compiled by Mitsue Frey and Michael Sims. Waltham, Mass.: African Studies Association, 1976.

Lists courses, faculty, library collections, financial aid, and areas of specialization for 623 principal universities and colleges with African Studies courses and about 300 subsidiary entries listing school and courses.

Duignan, Peter. *Handbook of American resources for African studies*. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution, 1967.

Descriptions of 302 library, archival and museum collections.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

The African experience. Edited by John N. Paden and Edward W. Soja. v.

IIIa: Bibliography. Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1970. Pbk.

Contains over 4000 references under topical and country headings. Other volumes in this set include: v. I. Essays, the essays of 27 contributors, all who have taught African studies in American universities, to show the state of current research in a number of disciplines; v. II. Syllabus; v. IIIb. Guide to resources.

Duignan, Peter, ed. *Guide to research and reference works on sub-Saharan Africa*. Compiled by Helen F. Conover and Peter Duignan, with the assistance of Evelyn Boyce, Liselotte Hofmann, and Karen Fung. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution, 1972. (Hoover Institution. Bibliographical series, 46.) Pbk.

Of major importance. It lists 3,127 bibliographies, guides, indexes, and other reference works, as well as essential serials and monographs, all annotated, in four sections: part I, guide to research organizations, libraries and archives, and the book trade; part II, bibliographies for Africa general; part III, subject guide in general; and part IV, area guide by former colonial power, region, and country. The *Guide* has been supplemented and expanded upon by Hans E. Panofsky's *A bibliography of Africana* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1975).

Hartwig, Gerald W., and William M. O'Barr. *The student Africanist's handbook: a guide to resources*. Cambridge, Mass.: Schenckman, 1974. Pbk.

A guide and bibliography especially useful for beginning students of African Studies.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

The following bibliographies are all published at regular intervals and thus give up-to-date information on new books and articles. The book reviews and lists of books currently received in many periodicals also provide another way of keeping up with new publications.

African book publishing record. 1975-. Oxford (P.O. Box 56, Oxford OX1 3EL, England). Quarterly.

Attempts to give "comprehensive coverage of new and forthcoming books published in Africa"; also articles on African publishers and publishing in Africa.

Africana journal. 1970-. New York: Africana Publishing Corp. Quarterly. (Formerly *Africana Library Journal*.)

Book reviews, bibliographic essays and longer bibliographies; current listings.

Current bibliography on African affairs. 1963-. Farmingdale, N.Y.: Baywood Publishing Co. for the African Bibliographic Center. Quarterly. 110

Book reviews, bibliographies, and bibliographic essays; listings under subject and country: of special interest are its listings under "African heritage studies."

International African bibliography. 1971-. London: International African Institute. Quarterly.

Coverage of books, articles, conference papers, reports, etc. The International African Institute also has promised to reinstitute its *African abstracts* (1950-1972), twice yearly, in 1978.

PERIODICALS:

Africa report. 1956-. New York: African-American Institute. Bimonthly.

Articles on various subjects of political, social, economic and artistic interest; frequent interviews with African statesmen, scholars, etc.; U.S.-African relations, attitudes, policies; a regular feature is "African update," a monitoring service for economic and political developments around the continent.

Africa today. 1956-. Denver: Graduate School of International Affairs, University of Denver. Quarterly.

Articles analyzing current political and economic events; essays on the arts and culture; issues are often centered on a theme, as Mozambique independence or famine in Africa; book reviews.

African affairs. 1901-. London: Royal African Society. Quarterly. (Formerly *Journal of the Royal African Society*.)

African social, economic and political affairs; lengthy book review section; special features include a bibliography of new titles on Africa and a "Select list of articles on Africa appearing in non-Africanist periodicals."

African studies review. 1958-. Waltham, Mass.: African Studies Association. (Formerly *African studies bulletin*.)

Multidisciplinary journal with scholarly articles.

Issue. 1971-. Waltham, Mass.: African Studies Association. Quarterly.

Generally concerned with matters of political and social interest, although a number of commentaries on African literature and letters have been published.

Journal of African studies. 1974-. Los Angeles: University of California Press for the UCLA African Studies Center. Quarterly.

Contributions on all aspects of African Studies, especially the results of recent research.

Présence africaine. 1947-. Paris: Présence Africaine. Quarterly.

Published in French and English since 1967; a cultural review with articles on political, economic, and social matters, history, poetry, literature; book reviews.

Transition. 1961-. Accra: Ghana Transition Ltd., in association with the International Association for Cultural Freedom (c/o Standard Bank, P.O. Box 768, Accra, Ghana). Quarterly.

Known for its provocative articles on all aspects of life in Africa; now under the editorship of the Nigerian writer Wole Soyinka.

Ufahamu. 1970-. Los Angeles: African Activist Association, African Studies Center, UCLA. 3 x yr.

A student publication, with contributions ranging from scholarly articles, book reviews, to freelance writing, poetry, and fiction.

Statistics

The best sources of statistical information from Africa are the official statistical annuals and other statistical publications issued by individual governments. The U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, publishes a number of statistical bulletins and reports, such as its *Statistical and economic bulletin for Africa*, *Economic bulletin for Africa*, *African statistical yearbook*, and various other publications on trade, commercial, agricultural, economic, and demographic statistics. In its annual *Summaries of economic data series*, brief pamphlets provide recent figures in a number of areas for each African country. The Commission also is the source of the *Bibliography of African statistical publications (1950-1965)*, which has been updated to 1973. The *Statistical yearbook of the United Nations* and the *Unesco statistical yearbook* also remain important sources.

A comprehensive set of statistics which allow for a comparison of nations, especially the developing countries, can be found in the *World handbook of political and social indicators*, now in its second edition. Comparative statistics and data for 32 nations of Black Africa are presented in *Black Africa: a comparative handbook*.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Harvey, Joan M. *Statistics Africa: sources for market research*. Beckenham, Kent, Eng.: CBD Research Ltd., 1970.

U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. Library. *Bibliography of African statistical publications, 1950-1965*. Addis Ababa; 1966. (E/CN.14/LIB/SER.C/2)

———. *Bibliography... 1966-1973*. Addis Ababa; 1973. (E/CN.14/LIB/SER.C/6)

Listing of statistical publications of African countries, including censuses.

SOURCES:

Black Africa: a comparative handbook. By Donald G. Morrison, Robert C.

Mitchell, John N. Paden, and Hugh M. Stevenson. New York: Free Press, 1972.

Divided into three parts: part I contains data on 172 variables, such as area, population, population increase, languages, religions, GDP, literacy rates, political regime characteristics, etc.; part II gives country profiles; part III, cross-national research on Africa.

U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. *Statistical and economic bulletin for Africa*. 1972-. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

———. *Economic bulletin for Africa*. 1961-. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Irreg. Contains most recent statistics.

———. *African statistical yearbook*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. 4 pts. Annual.

U.N. Statistical Office. *Statistical yearbook*. 1948-. New York, 1949-. Annual. Master digest of statistics for over 200 countries.

Unesco. *Unesco statistical yearbook*. 1963-. Paris. Annual.

Data on areas and populations, education, libraries and museums, book production, newspapers, media, and cultural expenditures.

World handbook of political and social indicators. By Charles L. Taylor and Michael C. Hudson. 2d. ed. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1972.

Population / Demography

The size, character, and growth of a population—its rates for births, deaths, infant mortality; its data on migratory changes and patterns—are important factors in explaining and planning for economic and social development. In Africa, despite numerous censuses, the data for population study remains uncertain.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Population index. 1955-. Princeton, N.J.: Office of Population Research. Princeton University and Population Association of America. Quarterly. Annotated bibliography covering books, articles, and official publications.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

African Bibliographic Center. AFRIECON. *Population Problems in Africa*. Washington, D.C.: 1973. (Its Current reading list series, v. 10, no. 7.)

Resources published between 1969 and 1973, with an emphasis on attitudinal factors.

Radel, David. *Population in sub-Saharan Africa, 1965-1971*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina, 1973.

Bibliography

SOURCES:

U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. *African population news*. 1970-. Addis Ababa.

———. *Demographic handbook for Africa*. 3d. ed. Addis Ababa: 1974.

U.N. Statistical Office. *Demographic yearbook*. 1948-. New York, 1949-. Annual.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Caldwell, John C., and Chukuka Okonjo, eds. *The population of tropical Africa*. London: Longmans, 1968.

"A record of the first African Population Conference sponsored by the University of Ibadan, in co-operation with the Population Council and held at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, 3-7 Jan. 1966."

Hance, William A., ed. *Population, migration and urbanization in Africa*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1970.

Ominde, S. H., and C. N. Ejiogu, eds. *Population growth and economic development in Africa*. London: Heinemann, in association with the Population Council, 1972.

A collection of papers presented at the Seminar on Population Growth and Economic Development held at the University of Nairobi, Kenya, from 14 to 22 December 1969.

The Population factor in African studies. Edited by R. P. Moss and R. J. A. R. Rathbone. London: University of London Press, 1975.

According to a review in *African affairs* (1976), this work "has tapped the resources of able scholars from various population-related fields..." ranging from historians, linguists, anthropologists, economists, to demographers and ecologists.

The African Environment

The drought of 1973-74 throughout the Sahel and eastern Africa focused the world's attention and concern on the "delicate balance between man and nature" in the African environment. One response to the drought was the establishment of an Environmental Review Unit by the International African Institute in London in order to study famine and food supply in the context of environmental change and economic development. The titles edited by Dalby and Richards, and the journal *African environment*, have been issued under its auspices. A research program and subsequent publications are also planned.

Other works are also listed, including a number of geographical overviews of the African landscape, its peoples and resources, and their relationships to one another.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Bibliographie géographique internationale ... Bibliographie annuelle. 1891-. Paris, 1894-. Annual. (Published since 1954 by the Centre national de Recherches scientifique.)

Current geographical publications. 1938-. New York: American Geographical Society. Monthly, except July and August.

Geo abstracts. 1966-. Norwich: University of East Anglia. 6 series, each with: 5 nos. a year.

The series are: A. Landforms and the Quaternary; B. Biogeography and climatology; C. Economic geography; D. Social geography; E. Sedimentology; F. Regional and community planning.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Bederman, Sanford H. *Africa, a bibliography of geography and related disciplines; a selected listing of recent literature published in the English language*. 3d ed. Atlanta: Publishing Services Division, School of Business Administration, Georgia State University, 1974.

Harmons, V. Alvin. "Land-use: a select bibliography." *Rural africana*, no. 23 (Winter 1974): 91-96.

Odumuko, C. L., and Diana Bouchard. *Urban geography of Africa*. Montreal: Centre for Developing Area Studies, McGill University, 1973.

Sommer, John W. *Bibliography of African geography, 1940-1964*. Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, Dept. of Geography, 1965.

PERIODICALS:

African environment. 1975-. Dakar: Environment Training Program, in association with the International African Institute. Quarterly. (First issue entitled *Environment in Africa*.)

"... environmental studies and regional planning bulletin"; bilingual in English and French; book reviews and bibliographies.

Cahiers d'outre-mer. 1948-. Bordeaux: Institut de Géographie, Faculté des Lettres, Université de Bordeaux. Quarterly.

Studies in human geography.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Church, R. J. Harrison. *West Africa: a study of the environment and man's use of it*. 7th ed. London: Longman, 1974. Pbk.

Dalby, David, R. J. Harrison Church, and Fatima Bezzazz, eds. *Drought in*

Africa. London: International African Institute, 1975. (African environment special report.)

"The volume with contributions from a wide range of contributors in Africa and elsewhere, is designed to review the causes and effects of the recent Sudano-Sahelian drought ..., the effectiveness of relief programmes and the lessons and alternatives in the future for semi-arid lands in Africa."

de Souza, Anthony R., and Philip W. Porter. *The underdevelopment and modernization of the Third World*. Washington, D.C.: Association of American Geographers, Commission on College Geography, 1974. (Resource paper, no. 28.)

Gourou, Pierre. *The tropical world: its social and economic conditions and its future status*. 4th ed. London: Longmans, 1966. Pbk: New York: Halstead Press, 1974.

Hance, William A. *The geography of modern Africa*. 2d. ed. New York: Columbia University Press, 1975.

Knight, C. Gregory. *Ecology and change: rural modernization in an African community*. New York: Academic Press, 1974.

Mabogunje, Akin. "Manufacturing and the geography of development in tropical Africa." *Economic geography*, v. 49, no. 1 (Jan. 1973): 1-20.

McNulty, Michael L. "West African urbanization." In: Berry, B. J. L., ed. *Patterns of urbanization and counterurbanization*. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1976 (Urban affairs annual review, v. X.)

Morgan, W. T. W., ed. *East Africa: its peoples and resources*. 2d. ed. Nairobi, London, New York: Oxford University Press, 1972.

Prothero, R. Mansell, ed. *Peoples and Land in Africa south of the Sahara*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1972.

Richards, Paul, ed. *The African environment: problems and perspectives*. London: International African Institute, 1975. (African environment special report, 1.)

History

As John D. Fage has written, "It is only since about 1950 that historians have really begun to engage in coherent study of the history of Africa and its peoples." And it is only more recently that histories synthesizing the broad array of new knowledge and information have been attempted. To mention only two, Robin Hallett in two volumes has provided a readable, yet scholarly, treatment of African history, and the new *Cambridge history of Africa*, a multivolumed

effort, with chapters written by a number of experts, promises to be a "serious appraisal of Africa's past."

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Historical abstracts: a bibliography of the world's periodical literature. 1955-. Santa Barbara, Calif.: American Bibliographic Center-Clio Press. Quarterly.

Part A: Modern history abstracts, 1775-1914; Part B: Twentieth century abstracts, 1914 to the present.

International bibliography of historical sciences. 1926-. Paris: Colin, for the International Committee of Historical Sciences. Annual.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Current themes in African historical studies: a selected bibliographical guide to resources for research in African history. Edited by Daniel G. Matthews. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1970. (African Bibliographic Center. Special bibliographic series, v. 7, no. 2.)

Includes: "Toward a bibliography of medieval West Africa," by Samir M. Zoghby; "Current themes in African historical studies," by the African Bibliographic Center; "Topics on the African diaspora," by Rafael L. Cortada and Wayne A. Selcher.

PERIODICALS:

African economic history review. 1974-. Madison, Wisconsin: Department of History, University of Wisconsin. 2 x yr.

International journal of African historical studies. 1968-. New York: Africana Publishing Corp. Quarterly. (Formerly *African historical studies*.)

Journal of African history. 1960-. London: Cambridge University Press. Quarterly.

Major scholarly source for research, theory, and reviews.

Tarikh. 1965-. Ikeja, Nigeria: Published for the Historical Society of Nigeria by Longman and in the U.S.A. by Humanities Press. 2 x yr.

"Readable" journal of African history for use in schools, colleges, and universities: each issue devoted to a theme, such as independence movements, African resistance, etc.

Transafrican journal of history. 1971-. Nairobi: East African Publishing House. 2 x yr.

Articles on the history of eastern and southeastern Africa.

REFERENCE:

Fage, John D. *An atlas of African history.* London: E. Arnold, 1963. Reprint with amendments of 1958 ed.

Freeman-Grenville, G. S. P. *A modern atlas of African history.* London: Rex Collings, 1976.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Ajayi, J. F. A., and Michael Crowder, eds. *History of West Africa.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1972-74. 2 v. Pbk. Revised ed. of vol. I published in 1976.

Atmore, Anthony, and Roland Oliver. *Africa since 1900.* 2d ed. Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press, 1972. Pbk.

Bennett, Norman R. *Africa and Europe from Roman times to the present.* New York: Africana Publishing Corp., 1975. Pbk.

Bovill, E. W. *The golden trade of the Moors.* 2d ed. London: Oxford University Press, 1968. Pbk.

Cambridge history of Africa. Edited by John D. Fage and Roland Oliver. Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press. 7 volumes expected.

At time of writing only v. 4 has been published.

Collins, Robert O., ed. *Problems in African history.* Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1968. Pbk.

Davidson, Basil. *Africa: history of a continent.* Rev. ed. New York: Macmillan, 1972.

———. *Africa in history: themes and outlines.* Rev. ed. New York: Macmillan, 1974. Pbk.

———. *A history of East and Central Africa.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor, 1967. Pbk.

———. *A history of West Africa.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor, 1966. Pbk.

Hallett, Robin. *Africa since 1875: a modern history.* Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1974.

———. *Africa to 1875: a modern history.* Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1970.

Both volumes accompanied by lengthy bibliographic essays.

The Horizon history of Africa. Edited by Alvin M. Josephy. New York: American Heritage Press, 1971. 2 v.

July, Robert W. *A history of the African people.* Rev. ed. New York: Scribners, 1974. Pbk.

- Murphy, E. Jefferson. *History of African civilization*. New York: Crowell, 1972. Pbk: New York: Dell Delta, 1974.
- Ogot, Bethwell A., and J. A. Kieran, eds. *Zamani: a survey of East African history*. New York: Humanities Press, 1968. Pbk.
- Rodney, Walter. *A history of the Upper Guinea Coast, 1545-1800*. London; New York: Oxford University Press, 1970.
- Rotberg, Robert O., and H. Neville Chittick, eds. *East Africa and the Orient: cultural synthesis in pre-colonial times*. New York: Africana Publishing Corp., 1975.

*Reconstructing the African Past:
Historical Methodology in African History*

With only a limited number of written records on Africa, the study of the African past has depended more than that of other areas on unwritten evidence: archaeology, ethnography and anthropology, linguistics, oral tradition, ethnomusicology, art, ethnomedicine, ethnobotany. Using these kinds of data, historians have been able to expand our knowledge of African history. (It should also be noted that in the past fifteen to twenty years numerous unknown written records, mainly in Arabic script from Islamized areas of Africa, have been discovered.) *History in Africa* is a new periodical dedicated to exploring the uses of such methods.

PERIODICAL:

History in Africa: a journal of method. 1974-. Waltham, Mass.: African Societies Association. Annual.

"Articles on source criticism and evaluation, the nature of history and historical thought, surveys of historiography of themes and events, archival and bibliographical reports; review essays of methodological works; studies of historical problems which are comparative in focus or approach." Includes a regular bibliography on comparative historical methodology.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

- Henige, David P. *The chronology of oral tradition: quest for a chimera*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1974.
- McCall, Daniel F. *Africa in time perspective: a discussion of historical reconstruction from unwritten sources*. Boston: Boston University Press, 1964. Pbk: Oxford University Press, 1969.
- Reconstructing African culture history*. Edited by Creighton Gabel and Norman R. Bennett. Boston: Boston University Press, 1967.

Bibliography

- Vansina, Jan. *The oral tradition*. Chicago: Aldine, 1964. Pbk: Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- . *Kingdoms of the savanna*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1966. Pbk.

Prehistory

The dramatic discoveries of the Leakeys in eastern Africa indicate that Africa is the birthplace of mankind. In addition to the search for the origins of man in the Rift Valley, archaeological research has concerned itself with such questions as the interpretation of rock art, the Iron and Stone ages, the beginnings of agriculture, the contacts between Asia and Africa, and trade.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Abstracts in anthropology. 1970-. Farmingdale, N.Y.: Baywood Publishing Company. Quarterly.

Has published separate listings on archaeology in Africa since 1973.

PERIODICALS:

Azania: journal of the British Institute in eastern Africa. 1966-. Nairobi. Annual.

Coverage of eastern African countries.

Journal of African history. 1960-. London: Cambridge University Press. Quarterly.

Scholarly articles; book reviews; regularly publishes articles on radiocarbon chronology of sub-Saharan Africa.

South African archaeological bulletin. 1945-. Cape Town: South African Archaeological Association.

West African journal of archaeology. 1971-. Ibadan: Oxford University Press. Annual. (Formerly *West African archaeological newsletter*.)

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

- Clark, J. Desmond. *The prehistory of Africa*. New York: Praeger, 1970.
- . "Africa in prehistory: peripheral or paramount?" *Man*, n.s., v. 10 (1975): 175-198.
- Fagan, Brian, and Roland Oliver. *Africa in the Iron Age c. 500 to 1400 A.D.* Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press, 1975. Pbk.
- Page, John D., and Roland Oliver. *Papers in African prehistory*. Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press, 1970.

Sampson, C. Garth. *The Stone Age archaeology of southern Africa*. New York: Academic Press, 1974.

Slavery and the Slave Trade

Historians have focused on a variety of problems concerning both the transatlantic slave trade and the slave trade from East Africa. These have included the organization of the trade (Davidson, Mannix and Cowley), statistical assessments of its dimensions (Anstey, Curtin), and its short- and long-term effects on African societies (Alpers, Fage, Wrigley).

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Hogg, Peter G. *The African slave trade and its suppression: a classified and annotated bibliography*. London: Cass, 1972.

DOCUMENTARY SOURCES:

Beachey, R. W., ed. *Documents: the slave trade of eastern Africa*. London: Rex Collings, 1976.

Donnan, Elizabeth, ed. *Documents illustrative of the history of the slave trade to America*. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution, 1930-35. 4 v. Revised ed.: New York: Octagon Bate, 1965.

Collection of source material on trade to North America.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Alpers, Edward A. *Ivory and slaves in east Africa*. London: Heinemann Educational Books, 1975. Pbk.

Anstey, Roger. *The Atlantic slave trade and British abolition, 1760-1810*. London: Cambridge University Press; Atlantic Highlands, N.J.: Humanities Press, 1975.

Curtin, Philip D. *The Atlantic slave trade: a census*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1969. Pbk.

An important work of statistical analysis, estimating the number of slaves brought to Europe and the Americas between 1451 and 1870 at approximately 9.5 million. Recently Curtin's computation of the number of slaves imported into the Americas has been disputed in: Inikori, J. E. "Measuring the Atlantic slave trade: an assessment of Curtin and Anstey." *Journal of African history*, v. XVII, no. 2 (1976): 197-223.

Davidson, Basil. *The African slave trade*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. 1961. Pbk.

Fage, John D. "Slavery and the slave trade in the context of West African his-

Bibliography

tory." *Journal of African history*, v. X, no. 3 (1969): 393-404.

Fisher, Humphrey J., and Allan G. B. Fisher. *Slavery and Muslim society in Africa: the institution in Saharan and Sudanic Africa and the trans-Saharan trade*. London: Hurst, 1970. Pbk.

Mannix, Daniel, and Malcolm Cowley. *Black cargoes: a history of the Atlantic slave trade, 1518-1865*. New York: Viking Press, 1962. Pbk.

Wrigley, Christopher C. "Historicism in Africa: slavery and state formation." *African affairs*, v. 70 (April 1971): 113-124.

Colonialism and Independence

The place of the colonial period in African history still evokes strong feelings. As R. Hunt Davis explains, there are three prevalent positions: that the colonial regimes and their influences caused a break or cleavage with the African past (see Fanon, Suret-Canale for the debilitating effects of colonialism; Duignan and Gann for its positive side); that the colonial period, seen in retrospect, was brief and African institutions adapted to it and influenced it (see Ajayi and Crowder); that the colonial period caused major dependence on a metropole with a resulting need for revolution (see Amin and Rodney).

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Ajayi, J. F. A. "The continuity of African institutions under colonialism." In: *Emerging themes in African history: proceedings of the International Congress of African Historians held at Dar es Salaam, 1965*. Edited by T. O. Ranger. London; Nairobi: East African Publishing House; dist. in the U.S.A. by Northwestern University Press, 1968.

Amin, Samir. "Underdevelopment and dependence in Black Africa: its origins and contemporary forms." *Journal of modern African studies*, v. 10, no. 4 (1972): 503-524.

Collins, Robert O., ed. *Problems in the history of colonial Africa, 1860-1960*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1970.

Crowder, Michael. *West Africa under colonial rule*. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press, 1968.

Davis, R. Hunt. "Interpreting the colonial period in African history." *African affairs*, v. 72 (1973): 383-400.

Fanon, Frantz. *A dying colonialism*. New York: Grove Press, 1967. Pbk.

———. *Toward the African revolution; political essays*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1967. Pbk.

Gann, Lewis H., and Peter Duignan, eds. *Colonialism in Africa, 1870-1960*. London: Cambridge University Press, 1969-75. 5 v.

The different volumes under different editorships include: v. I. The history and politics of colonialism, 1870-1914. v. II. The history and politics of colonialism, 1914-1960. v. III. Profiles of change. v. IV. The economics of colonialism. v. V. Bibliography.

———. *Burden of empire; an appraisal of Western colonialism in Africa south of the Sahara*. New York: Praeger, 1967.

Cellar, Sheldon. "State-building and nation-building in West Africa." In: Eisenstadt, S.N., and Stein Rokan. *Building states and nations*. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1973: v. II., 384-426.

Hodgkin, Thomas. *Nationalism in colonial Africa*. New York: New York University Press, 1957. Pbk.

Rodney, Walter A. *How Europe underdeveloped Africa*. London: Bodley-L'Ouverture; New York: Panther House, 1972. Reprint: Washington, D.C.: Howard University Press, 1974.

Rotberg, Robert I., ed. *Rebellion in Black Africa*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1971. Pbk.

Suret-Canale, Jean. *French colonialism in tropical Africa, 1900-1945*. London: Hurst; New York: Universe Books, 1971.

Wallerstein, Immanuel. *Africa: the politics of independence*. New York: Vintage, 1961. Pbk.

Social Organization and the Individual

The demarcation between the social science disciplines of anthropology, sociology, and psychology is often arbitrary. In Africa-related research, they have strong links to such other disciplines as linguistics, economics, comparative politics, ethnomusicology, etc. Similar research issues are confronted by each: social and cultural change; modernization and the adaptation of traditional ways to contemporary life; urbanization; rural development; social stratification; ethnicity and the interactions of racial and religious groups; the role of women in development. The works suggested here for further reading demonstrate some trends in recent research in these disciplines.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Abstracts in anthropology. 1970-. Farmingdale, N.Y.: Baywood Publishing Company. Quarterly.

Abstracts of articles and books on archaeology, cultural and physical anthropology, and linguistics.

Bibliographie ethnographique de l'Afrique sud-Saharienne. 1925-. Brussels. (Title varies, 1925-1959, as *Bibliographie ethnographique du Congo belge et des régions avoisinantes*.)

References to books and articles in all languages, although French and English predominate, on ethnology in its wider sense, including social and cultural anthropology, sociology, linguistics, history, archaeology, the arts, education, politics, and economics. Entries are listed alphabetically by author and annotated. A detailed and generous index is arranged by subject, geographical location, and ethnic group.

International bibliography of social and cultural anthropology. 1955-. London: Tavistock; Chicago: Aldine. Annual. (International bibliography of the social sciences.)

International bibliography of sociology. 1951-. London: Tavistock; Chicago: Aldine. Annual. (International bibliography of the social sciences.)

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Armer, Michael, ed. *African social psychology: a review and annotated bibliography*. New York: Africana Publishing Corp., 1974.

Bouhdbia, Adelwahab. *La sociologie du développement africaine; tendances actuelles de la recherche et bibliographie*. La Haye: Mouton, 1971. (Current sociology, v. 17.)

Gibson, Gordon D., et al. "A bibliography of anthropological bibliographies: Africa." *Current anthropology*, v. 10 (Dec. 1969): 527-566.

Groothues, Christine. *A bibliography of child development in Africa*. Legon, Ghana: Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1974.

Irvine, S. H., J. T. Sanders, and E. L. Klingelhofer, comps. *Human behavior in Africa: a bibliography of psychological and related writings*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1973. (African Bibliographic Center. Special bibliographic series, v. 8, no. 2.)

Moore, Jane Ann. "Preliminary bibliography for the sociology of occupations and professions in Africa." *A Current bibliography of African affairs*, n.s., v. 7, no. 1 (Winter 1974): 38-62.

PERIODICALS:

Africa: journal of the International African Institute. 1928-. London: International African Institute. Quarterly.

Research articles on anthropology, ethnology, folklore, linguistics; scholarly book reviews; reviews of current research.

African notes. 1963-. Ibadan, Nigeria: Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan. 3 x yr.

Political, anthropological, and language studies, especially on Nigeria; bibliographical essays.

African social research. 1966-. Manchester, Eng.: Manchester University Press, for the Institute of Social Research, University of Zambia. Semiannual.

"... general field of social research in Africa, especially sociology and social anthropology, psychology, economics, human geography and demography, history and political science..."; book reviews.

Ghana journal of sociology: a review of research on West African society. 1965-. Legon: Dept. of Sociology, University of Ghana. 2 x yr.

Man: the journal of the Royal Africa Institute. 1901-. London. Quarterly. (Absorbed the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1872-1965, in 1966.)

Studies in social and cultural anthropology.

Psychopathologie africaine: bulletin de la Société de Psychopathologie et d'Hygiène mentale de Dakar. 1965-. Dakar: Publiée avec le concours du Centre national de la Recherche scientifique.

Scholarly articles on the social sciences, particularly on the cultural psychology and psychopathological manifestations of African peoples; book reviews.

West African journal of sociology and political science. 1975-. Exeter, Eng.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Balandier, Georges. *Ambiguous Africa: cultures in collision*. New York: Pantheon, 1966. Pbk: New York: Avon, 1975.

———. *The sociology of Black Africa: social dynamics in Central Africa*. New York: Praeger, 1970.

Emy, Pierre. *Childhood and cosmos; the social psychology of the black African child*. Washington, D.C.: Black Orpheus Press, 1973.

Clifford, W. *An introduction to African criminology*. Nairobi, London, New York: Oxford University Press, 1974.

Lloyd, Peter C. *Africa in social change*. New York: Praeger, 1967. Pbk: Baltimore: Penguin.

———. *Power and independence: urban Africans' perception of social inequality*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1974.

Maquet, Jacques J. *Power and society in Africa*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1971. Pbk.

Middleton, John, ed. *Black Africa; its peoples and their cultures today*. New York: Macmillan, 1970. Pbk.

Oppong, Christine. *Growing up in Dagbon*. Accra-Tema: Ghana Publishing Corporation, 1973.

Sandbrook, Richard, and Robin Cohen, eds. *The development of an African working class*. London: Longmans, 1976.

Social stratification in Africa. Edited by Arthur Tuden and Leonard Plotnicov. New York: Free Press, 1970.

Tessler, Mark A., William M. O'Barr, and David H. Spain. *Tradition and identity in changing Africa*. New York: Harper & Row, 1973. Pbk.

Turnbull, Colin, ed. *Africa and change*. New York: Knopf, distributed by Random House, 1973.

Van den Berghe, Pierre. *Africa: social problems of change and conflict*. San Francisco: Chandler Publishing Co., 1965.

Wober, Mallory. *Psychology in Africa*. London: International African Institute, 1976. Pbk.

African Peoples: Ethnographies/Field Studies

African societies and larger groupings of related African societies are described in the following works:

Case studies in cultural anthropology. This series published by Holt, Rinehart, Winston (New York) includes these titles focused on Africa:

Bunyoro: an African kingdom, by John Beattie. 1960.

The Swazi, by Hilda Kuper. 1963.

The Igbo of Southeast Nigeria, by Victor C. Uchendu. 1965.

The Lugbara of Uganda, by John Middleton. 1965.

The Kanuri of Bornu, by Ronald Cohen. 1967.

The Qemant: a pagan-Hebraic peasantry of Ethiopia, by Frederick G. Gamst. 1969.

The Yoruba of southwestern Nigeria, by William Bascom. 1969.

The Barabaig: East African cattle herders, by George J. Klima. 1970.

The Kaguru: a matrilineal people of East Africa, by T. O. Beidelman. 1971.

The Dinka of the Sudan, by Francis Madeng Deng. 1972.

Kafr El-Elow: an Egyptian village in transition, by Hani Fakhoury. 1972.

Watts and Woodstock: identity and culture in the United States and South Africa, by James O'Toole. 1973.

Ethnographic survey of Africa/Monographies ethnologiques africaines. Edited by Daryll Forde. 1950-. London: International African Institute. 126

Since 1950, sixty volumes, written by leading anthropologists, have been published under the direction of the International African Institute and the Musée royale

de l'Afrique centrale, and in cooperation by Presses Universitaires de France, Paris. They provide a precise summary of available information on each people or group of peoples, and include bibliographies and maps. Some representative titles are: *Les Dogon*, by Montserrat Paulau Marti, 1957; *Le Groupe dit Pahouin*, by Pierre Alexandre and Jacques Binet, 1958; *The Northern Nilo-Hamites*, by G. W. B. Huntingford, 1953; *The Benin Kingdom and the Edo-speaking peoples of Southwestern Nigeria*, by R. E. Bradbury, 1954; *Les Tribus Ba-Kuba et les peuplades apparentées*, by Jan Vansina, 1954.

Hiernaux, Jean. *The peoples of Africa*. New York: Scribner, 1975. Pbk.

Mair, Lucy. *African societies*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1972. Pbk.

Maquet, Jacques. *Civilizations of Black Africa*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1972. Pbk.

Murdock, George P. *Africa: its peoples and their culture history*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1959.

A survey of African ethnic groups by culture area, accompanied by an index of about 5,000 ethnic names and a large folded map showing principal groups and culture areas.

Shorter, Aylward. *East African societies*. London, Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1974.

Cultural and Ethnic Pluralism

Modern African nations are pluralistic; their populations reflect a diversity in language, religion, race, and ethnicity. The relations of these various groups, whether in conflict or cooperation, have been the subject of recent studies. The following works present different theoretical viewpoints and case studies.

Bates, Robert H. *Ethnicity in contemporary Africa*. Syracuse, N.Y.: Program of Eastern African Studies, Syracuse University, 1973. (Eastern African studies, 14.)

Gluckman, Max. *Custom and conflict in Africa*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1963.

Kuper, Leo. *Race, class and power; ideology and revolutionary change in plural societies*. London: Duckworth, 1974.

Lemarchand, Rene. "Political clientelism and ethnicity in tropical Africa: competing solidarities in nation-building." *American political science review*, v. LXVI, no. 1 (March 1972): 68-90.

Olorunsola, Victor A., ed. *The politics of sub-nationalism in Africa*. New York: Doubleday Anchor, 1972. Pbk.

Analyzes ethnicity in five African states: Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zaire, and Kenya.

Pluralism in Africa. Edited by Leo Kuper and M. G. Smith. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969. Pbk.

Major theoretical discussions of pluralistic societies.

Smock, David R., and Audrey C. Smock. *The politics of pluralism: a comparative study of Lebanon and Ghana*. New York: Elsevier, 1975.

Race in Southern Africa

Much has been written on the racial policies and conditions in South Africa, Rhodesia, and Namibia. The South African Institute of Race Relations annually presents a summary review of developments and trends in education, politics, legislation, sports, government action, the opposition, etc. in its *Survey of Race Relations in South Africa*. The Survey has been supplemented since 1972 by *Black review*, a publication of the Black Community Programmes, which aims "to project present trends in the Black Community in order that leaders can assess these directions." A similar survey for Rhodesia has been compiled for the first time by Dorothy Keyworth Davies.

The United Nations, in its *Notes and documents* series, its periodicals *Decolonization* and *Objective: justice*, and other publications, has also reported on race relations, liberation movements, economic and social developments in southern Africa, and the relationships of South Africa and Rhodesia to other African states.

The section on Liberation Movements (pp.445-46) has references to related material.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

American-southern African relations: bibliographic essays. Edited by Mohammed A. El-Khawas/Francis A. Kornegay, Jr. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1975. (African Bibliographic Center. Special bibliographic series, n.s., no. 1.)

Schapera, Isaac. *Select bibliography of South African native life and problems*. London: Oxford University Press, 1941.

The section on modern status and conditions has been supplemented four times: Holden, M. A., and A. Jacoby. Suppl. 1: 1934-1949; Giffen, R., and J. Back. Suppl. 2: 1950-1958; Solomon, C. Suppl. 3: 1958-1963. Alman, B. A. Suppl. 4: 1964-1970.

U.N. Dept. of Political and Security Council Affairs. Unit on Apartheid. *Selective bibliography on apartheid*. New York: 1974. (Notes and documents, 10/74.)

Covers 1970-73; supplements *Apartheid: a selective bibliography on the racial policies of the Republic of South Africa*. New York: 1966. (ST/LIB/22)

PERIODICALS:

Southern Africa; a monthly survey of news & opinion. 1967-. New York: American Committee on Africa. Monthly.

Action-oriented articles; current events.

Journal of southern African studies. 1974-. London: Oxford University Press. Biannual.

Scholarly articles on the history and social analysis of southern Africa.

Decolonization. 1974-. New York: U.N. Dept. of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization. Centre against Apartheid (formerly Unit on Apartheid).

Objective: justice. 1969-. New York: U.N. Office of Public Information. Quarterly.

Social dynamics. 1975-. Cape Town, South Africa: Faculty of Social Science, University of Cape Town. 2 x yr.

Aims "to provide a forum within South Africa for academic work in the social sciences that is relevant to the study of Southern Africa . . . an attempt to understand and document certain social processes which are especially relevant for Southern Africa."

SOURCES:

Black review. 1972-. Durban, South Africa: Black Community Programmes, 1973-. Annual.

Race relations in Rhodesia: a survey for 1972/73. Compiled by Dorothy Keyworth Davies. London: Rex Collings, 1975.

A Survey of race relations in South Africa. 1953/54-. Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations. Annual.

U.N. Dept. of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization. Centre against Apartheid (formerly Dept. of Political and Security Council Affairs. Unit on Apartheid). *Notes and documents series*, 1969-.

DOCUMENTARY SOURCES:

From protest to challenge; a documentary history of African politics in South Africa, 1882-1964. Edited by Thomas Karis and Gwendolen M. Carter. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1972-77. 4 v.

The Rhodesian problem: a documentary record. 1923-73. Edited by Elaine Windrich. London, Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1975.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Adam, Heribert. *Modernizing racial domination: South Africa's political dynamics*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971. Pbk.

Bowman, Larry. *Politics in Rhodesia: white power in an African state*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1975.

Desmond, Cosmos. *The discarded people*. Baltimore: Penguin, 1971. Pbk.

Hoagland, Jim. *South Africa: civilizations in conflict*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1972.

O'Meara, Patrick. *Rhodesia: racial conflict or co-existence?* Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1975.

Thompson, Leonard, and Jeffrey Butler, eds. *Change in contemporary South Africa*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1975. Pbk.

African Women

Research on African women is still meager, but there is a growing interest in studying the roles they have played in the history of Africa, in traditional life, as well as their place in development and modernization. Recently issues of the *Canadian Journal of African studies*, the *African studies review*, and *Ufahamu* were devoted to articles about women throughout Africa. The number of new studies on African women is increasing and more are expected.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

African Bibliographic Center. *Contemporary African women: an introductory bibliographical overview and a guide to women's organizations, 1960-1967*. New York: Negro Universities Press, 1969. (African Bibliographic Center. Special bibliographic series, v. 6, no. 2.)

Dobert, Margarita. "Women in French-speaking West Africa: a selected guide to civic and political participation in Guinea, Dahomey and Mauritania." *A current bibliography on African affairs*, n.s., v. 3, no. 3 (September 1970): 5-21.

Kratochvil, Laura, and Shauna Shaw, comps. *African women; a select bibliography . . .*, with an introductory essay by Karen Reidy. Cambridge, Eng.: African Studies Centre (Sidgwick Ave., Cambridge CB3 9DA), 1974.

Perlman, M., and M. P. Moal. "Analytical bibliography." In: Paulme, Denise, ed. *Women of tropical Africa*. See below.

Westfall, Gloria. "Nigerian women: a bibliographical essay." *Africana journal*, v. 2, no. 2 (1974): 99-138.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

"African women today and other issues." *Ufahamu*, v. VI, no. 1 (1976).

An issue "designed exclusively to carry articles on the role and position of women in contemporary Africa."

Bay, Edna G., and Nancy J. Hafkin, eds. *Women in Africa: studies in social and economic change*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1976.

Little, Kenneth L. *African women in towns; an aspect of Africa's social revolution*. London, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1973.

Paulme, Denise, ed. *Women of tropical Africa*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963. Pbk.

"The roles of African women: past, present and future." *Canadian journal of African studies*, v. 6, no. 2 (1972).

"Women in Africa." *African studies review*, v. XVIII, no. 3 (December 1975).

The majority of the articles focus on development-related issues.

Rural/Urban Studies

While the urban-rural dichotomy is a central problem for analysis in a number of social science disciplines, including anthropology, political science, and sociology, it is also of importance in several other fields, such as art history, ethnomusicology, and linguistics.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Ajaegbu, Hyacinth I. *African urbanization: a bibliography*. London: International African Institute, 1972.

Dejene, Tekola, and Scott E. Smith. *Experiences in rural development: a selected, annotated bibliography of planning, implementing and evaluating rural development in Africa*. Washington, D.C.: Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council on Education, 1973.

Rhett, Anita. *Rural development in Africa*. Washington, D.C.: African Bibliographic Center, 1972. (Its current reading list series, v. 9, no. 2.)

PERIODICALS:

African urban notes. 1966-1971; ser. B. 1975-. East Lansing, Mich.: African Studies Center, Michigan State University. Irregular.

Presents current research, information on conferences, courses taught, and other activities pertaining to African urban life; some issues focus on special topics, others are general; bibliographies often included.

Rural Africana. 1967-. East Lansing, Mich.: African Studies Center, Michigan State University. 3 x yr.

"... devoted to current research in the social sciences exploring the problems of social and economic development in rural Africa, south of the Sahara. Each issue is focused on a specific problem or area of research presenting papers selected by a guest editor. ... A comprehensive bibliography is provided in each issue, as well as news of new publications, projects, and individual research. ... Issues have focused on such topics as rural geography, ethnohistory, rural land use, traditional healers, and the like.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Chambers, Robert. *Managing rural development: ideas and experiences from East Africa*. Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1974.

Duvignaud, Jean. *Change at Shebika; report from a North African village*. New York: Pantheon Books, 1970.

Hanna, William J., and Judith L. Hanna. *Urban dynamics in Black Africa: an interdisciplinary reader*. Chicago: Aldine, 1971.

Little, Kenneth L. *Urbanization as social process: an essay on movement and changes in contemporary Africa*. London, Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1974.

Mabogunje, Akin L. *Urbanization in Nigeria*. New York: Africana Publishing Corp., 1969.

Skinner, Elliott P. *African urban life: the transformation of Ouagadougou*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1974.

Smock, David R., and Audrey C. Smock. *Cultural and political aspects of rural transformation; a case study of eastern Nigeria*. New York: Praeger, 1972.

Political Science/Government

An overview of the major concerns of political science regarding Africa is given in *An introduction to African politics: a continental approach*, by Leslie Rubin and Brian Weinstein. Its bibliography and an appendix, "African states, 1973," though somewhat altered by the independence of Angola, Mozambique, and Guine Bissau, and changes of heads of states and names of countries (Dahomey officially changed its name to Benin in December 1975), remain useful.

For documentation as well as sophisticated analysis of the events of the preceding year, see *Africa contemporary record: annual survey and documents*. Each volume includes a section on current issues with essays by authorities in the field; a country by country review of the past year; a section of documents, and a section on social and economic developments. Other documentary collections of interest are *African aims and attitudes*, *Basic documents on African affairs*, and *Africa independent: a study of political developments*.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

International bibliography of political science. 1952-. London: Tavistock; Chicago: Aldine. Annual. (International bibliography of the social sciences.)

International political science abstracts. 1951-. Oxford: Blackwell. Quarterly. Abstracts journal articles only.

Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS). *Bulletin*. 1915-. New York. Weekly.

Indexes books, articles, reports, government publications published in English throughout the world. P.A.I.S. foreign language index covers publications in French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish.

"Current Africana." In: *Review of African political economy*. v. 1-, 1974-.

Continues the bibliography "Radical Africana" and lists publications of relevance to the study of contemporary African political economy.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Alderfer, Harold F. A. *bibliography of African government, 1950-1966*. 2d. rev. ed. Lincoln University, Pa.: Lincoln University Press, 1967.

Doro, Marion. "Bibliographic essay on the role of the military in African states." *A Current bibliography on African affairs*, n.s., v. 4, no. 3 (May 1971): 190-197.

Jumba-Masagazi, A. H. K. *African socialism: a bibliography and short summary*. Nairobi: East African Research Information Centre, 1970.

McGowan, Patrick J. *African politics; a guide to research resources, methods and literature*. Syracuse, N.Y.: Program of Eastern African Studies, Syracuse University, 1970. (Occasional paper, 55.)

Shaw, Robert B., and Richard L. Sklar. *A bibliography for the study of African politics*. Los Angeles: African Studies Center, University of California, 1973. (Occasional paper, no. 9.)

Turner, Thomas. "The study of local politics in rural Black Africa." *Rural Africana*, no. 18 (Fall 1972): 97-103.

PERIODICALS:

African review. 1971-. Nairobi: East African Literature Bureau. Quarterly.

"A journal of African politics, development and international affairs."

American political science review. 1906-. Washington, D.C.: American Political Science Association. Quarterly.

133 *Journal of Commonwealth and comparative politics*. 1961-. London: Cass. 3 no. a yr. (Formerly *Journal of Commonwealth political studies*.)

Journal of modern African studies. 1963-. London: Cambridge University Press. Quarterly.

Bibliography

"A quarterly survey of politics, economics and related topics in contemporary Africa," with scholarly articles, research reports in its "Africana" section, reviews and review articles.

Review of African political economy. 1974-. London: Merlin Press. Quarterly.

Articles generally have radical slant; features include "Briefings" (current news), "Debate" and the bibliography "Current Africana."

See also: *African affairs*, *Africa report*, *Africa today*, *West African journal of sociology and political science*, listed elsewhere.

DOCUMENTARY SOURCES:

Africa contemporary record: annual survey and documents. Edited by Colin Legum. 1968-. New York: Africana Publishing Co. Annual.

Africa independent: a study of political developments. New York: Scribners, 1972. (Keesing's research report, no. 6.)

Brownlie, Ian, comp. *Basic documents on African affairs*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1971.

Minogue, Martin, and Judith Molloy, eds. *African aims and attitudes: selected documents*. London, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1974. Pbk.

Selections from the political writings and speeches of African politicians and intellectuals.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Bereket, H. Selassie. *The executive in African governments*. London: Heinemann, 1974. Pbk.

Gutteridge, William F. *Military regimes in Africa*. London: Methuen, 1975. Pbk.

Decalo, Samuel. *Coups and army rule in Africa: studies in military style*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1976.

Hopkins, Nicholas S. *Popular government in an African town*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972.

Local government in Kita, Mali.

Lofchie, Michael F., ed. *The state of the nations: constraints on development in independent Africa*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971. Pbk.

Potholm, Christian P. *Four African political systems*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1970.

Case studies and comparisons of the governments of South Africa, Tanzania, Somalia, and Ivory Coast.

Rubin, Leslie, and Brian Weinstein. *Introduction to African politics: a continental approach*. New York: Praeger, 1974. Pbk.

Traditional Political Systems

The traditional political systems of Africa range from decentralized forms of authority based on kinship ties to large centralized empires. In some instances specific works are entirely devoted to an analysis of traditional forms of government (Fortes and Evans-Pritchard, Middleton and Tait). However, it is also necessary to consult general ethnographic studies which will include chapters on political systems (for example, *Case studies in cultural anthropology* and *Ethnographic survey of Africa*, see pp.435-36).

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

- Hertefeldt, Marcel d'. *African governmental systems in static and changing conditions: a bibliographic contribution to political anthropology*. Tervuren: Musée royale de l'Afrique centrale, 1968.
- Lewis, Herbert. "African political systems: a bibliographical inventory of anthropological writings." *Behavior science notes*, Part I: v. 7, no. 3 (1972): 209-235; Part II: v. 7, no. 4 (1972): 331-347.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

- Fortes, Meyer, and E. E. Evans-Pritchards, eds. *African political systems*. London: Oxford University Press, for the International African Institute, 1940. Pbk.
- Gluckman, Max. *Order and rebellion in tribal Africa*. New York: Free Press, 1963.
- Mair, Lucy. *Primitive government*. Rev. ed. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1977. Pbk.
- Middleton, John, and David Tait, eds. *Tribes without rulers: studies in African segmentary systems*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1958.
- Schapera, Isaac. *Government and politics in tribal societies*. London: Watts, 1956. Pbk: New York: Schocken, 1967.
- Whitaker, Cleophus Sylvester, jr. *The politics of tradition; continuity and change in Northern Nigeria, 1946-1966*. Princeton, N.J.: Published for the Center for International Studies by the Princeton University Press, 1970. Study of how traditional political systems adapt to contemporary politics.

International Relations

The relationships of African states with each other, with former colonial rulers, with the major world powers, and with other nations of the Third World, the regulation of their international affairs through international and regional

agencies, and the political realities of such relationships are explored in the works listed below.

PERIODICALS:

- African international perspective: the African review of international affairs*. 1975/76-. Monrovia, Liberia: African Publishing House. Monthly.
- The monitoring of the international activities of African states can be found in such other periodicals as the *African research bulletins*, *Africa report*, and others listed under current events. Articles on international relations are also frequently published in *African affairs*, *African review*, *Africa today*, and the *Journal of modern African studies*.

DOCUMENTARY SOURCES:

- Sohn, Louis B., comp. *Basic documents of African regional organizations*. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1971-72. 2 v.
- Also *Africa contemporary record* and Brownlie's *Basic documents on African affairs*.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

- Cervenka, Zdenek. *The Organization of African Unity and its charter*. New York: Praeger, 1969.
- El-Ayouty, Yassin, and Hugh C. Brooks, eds. *Africa and international organization*. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1972.
- Ingham, Kenneth, ed. *Foreign relations of the African states*. London: Butterworths, 1974.
- Larkin, Bruce D. *China and Africa, 1949-1970; the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971. Pbk.
- McLane, Charles B. *Soviet-African relations*. London: Central Asian Research Centre, 1974.
- Nielsen, Waldemar A. *The great powers and Africa*. New York: Published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Praeger, 1969.
- Widstrand, Carl Gosta, ed. *African boundary problems*. Uppsala, Sweden: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1969.
- Howe, Russell Warren. *Along the African shore: an historic review of two centuries of U.S.-African relations*. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1975.

Liberation Movements

Studies of insurgency and counterinsurgency in white-ruled southern Africa, the former Portuguese colonies, and other places in Africa are listed below.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Smaldone, Joseph P. *African liberation movements: an interim bibliography*. Waltham, Mass.: African Studies Association, Brandeis University, 1974.

References to books and articles as well as a listing of periodicals issued by liberation groups and their special interest lobbies.

For other recent studies, see the journals, *Southern Africa*, *Journal of modern African studies*, and the annual *Africa contemporary record*.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Gibson, Richard. *African liberation movements: contemporary struggles against white minority rule*. London, New York: Oxford University Press, 1972. Pbk.

Grundy, Kenneth W. *Confrontation and accommodation in southern Africa: the limits of independence*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973. (Perspectives in southern Africa.)

———. *Guerrilla struggle in Africa: an analysis and preview*. New York: Grossman, 1971.

Maxey, Kees. *The fight for Rhodesia: the armed conflict in Southern Rhodesia since UDI*. London: Rex Collings, 1975.

Current Events

Newspapers, particularly African newspapers, provide the best method of keeping informed about African opinions and social, political and economic events. However, subscriptions to African newspapers are expensive and few libraries have extensive collections. Universities which are members of the Foreign Newspaper Project of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago may borrow a number of newspapers from Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya, Zaire, Senegal, and other countries through interlibrary loan. Microfilm copies of newspapers are sometimes available, though by the time that they are filmed they usually are two or more years behind the date of publication. *The New York Times*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, and the *Times* of London (with comprehensive and current indexes), *The Economist* and *Le Monde*, also publish a substantial amount of news from and about Africa.

137 Of major importance is *Africa contemporary record* (described elsewhere in this bibliography), which appears annually and gives a breakdown of events for the past year by country and topic. A number of periodicals which present news and analysis of current political, economic, and social developments are listed below.

DIRECTORIES TO NEWSPAPERS:

Feuereisen, Fritz, and Ernst Schmacke, comps. *Die Presse in Afrika; ein Handbuch fuer Wirtschaft und Werbung. The press in Africa; a handbook for economics and advertising*. 2d ed. Munich: Verlag Dokumentation, 1973.

U.S. Library of Congress. Catalog Publications Division. *Newspapers in microform: foreign countries, 1948-1972*. Washington, 1973.

PERIODICALS:

Africa; an international business, economics and political monthly. 1971-. London: Africa Journal Ltd. Monthly.

Africa confidential. 1960-. London. 25 issues per yr.

Brief "insider" commentaries.

Africa currents. 1975-. London: Africa Publications Trust.

"... aims to provide a deeper insight into topical issues"; political comment and analysis culled primarily from the African press.

Africa diary: weekly diary of African events with index. 1961-. New Delhi, India. Weekly.

Africa report. 1956-. New York: African-American Institute. Bimonthly.

See its regular "African update ... monitoring economic and political developments around the continent."

Africa research bulletin: economic, financial and technical series, and *Africa research bulletin: political, social and cultural series*. 19-. London: Africa Research Ltd.

"Facts on file" format, with detailed accounts of events; news taken from African newspapers and magazines; well indexed.

Afriscopes; an indigenous monthly on Africa's social economic development. 1971-. Yaba, Nigeria: Pan Afriscopes Publications. Monthly.

Jeune-Afrique. 1960-. Paris: Jeune Afrique. Weekly.

West Africa. 1917-. London: West Africa Publishing Co. Ltd.

Feature articles, columns, book reviews, economic and business news; "Dateline Africa."

Economics/Development

The study of economics in Africa has been dominated by the theories of development and accommodation to a world market. Representative works by Kamarck, Arkhurst, and Seidman are listed. A more recent radical trend looks more skeptically at the bases of industrial growth and stresses the problems caused by outwardly-directed development, dependence on the West, and class differences. It takes on an historical Marxian perspective. Examples are the titles

by Davidson, Arighi and Saul, and Rodney. Samir Amin's works, recently translated into English, provide some of the theoretical bases of this view.

The statistical data used for economic comparisons can be found in the publications of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa: its *Economic survey of Africa* and *Economic bulletin for Africa*. It also issues a regular bibliography, *Africa index: selected articles on socio-economic development*. Other sources for economic data are the *Quarterly economic reviews* published by the Economic Intelligence Unit, London, and the *Surveys of African economies* of the International Monetary Fund.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Economic abstracts: semi-monthly review of abstracts of economics, trade, finance and industry, management and labor. 1953-. The Hague: Nijhoff. Semimonthly.

Emphasis on economic policy and applied problems.

International Bibliography of economics. 1952-. London: Tavistock; Chicago: Aldine. Annual. (International bibliography of the social sciences.)

U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. Library. *Africa index: selected articles on socio-economic development*. 1-, April 1971-. New York.

Continuing bibliographies on development are regular features of the periodicals *Cultures et développement* (Paris, 1968-), the *Journal of developing areas* (Macomb, Ill., 1966-), and *Review of African political economy*.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Aronson, Jonathan D. "The multinational corporation, the nation-state, and the international system: a bibliography." *A Current bibliography on African affairs*, n.s., v. 7, no. 4 (Fall 1974): 378-436.

Erb, Guy F. "Research on foreign investment in Africa." *A Current bibliography on African affairs*, n.s., v. 6, no. 3 (Summer 1973): 345-354.

Molnos, Angela. *Development in Africa: planning and implementation. A bibliography (1946-1969) and outline with emphasis on Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda*. Nairobi: East African Research Information Centre, 1970.

Mortimer, Delores H., Gita Rao, and Sandra Ann Howell. *Economic cooperation and regional integration in Africa*. Washington, D.C.: African Bibliographic Center, 1973. (Its Current reading list series, v. 10, no. 6.)

———. *Implementation and administration of development activities in Africa*. Washington, D.C.: African Bibliographic Center, 1973. (Its Current reading list series, v. 10, no. 8.)

Rhett, Anita. *Income and employment generation in Africa*. Washington,

Bibliography

D.C.: African Bibliographic Center, 1973. (Its Current reading list series, v. 10, no. 5.)

Smith, John G. *Regional economic cooperation and integration in Africa: some bibliographic references*. Montreal: Centre for Developing Area Studies, McGill University, 1973.

U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. *Bibliography: economic and social development plans of African countries*. Addis Ababa? 1969.

PERIODICALS:

African development. 1966-. London. 6 no. yr.

News magazine focusing on economic development and finance; features detailed economic surveys of African countries.

Eastern Africa economic review. 1969-. Nairobi: East African Literature Bureau. 2 x yr. (Formerly *East Africa economic review*.)

Articles on theoretical and applied economics, for eastern Africa.

Journal of developing areas. 1966-. Macomb, Ill.: Western Illinois University. Quarterly.

"... descriptive, theoretical and comparative study of regional development past and present..."

Manpower and unemployment research in Africa. 1969-. Montreal: Centre for Developing Area Studies, McGill University. 2 x yr.

Future issues to be devoted to "specific themes" such as trade unionism, land use, marginal participants, transnational corporations.

Quarterly economic reviews (of the various countries and regions of Africa). London: Economic Intelligence Unit.

South African journal of economics. 1933-. Johannesburg: Economic Society of South Africa. Quarterly.

Covers Africa as a whole, though articles mainly concern South Africa; theoretic and applied economics.

REFERENCE SOURCES:

Surveys of African economies. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.

Contents: v. I. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon. 1968. v. II. Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Somalia. 1969. v. III. Dhomey, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta. 1970. v. IV. Zaire, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mauritius, Zambia. 1971. v. V. Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda. 1973. v. VI. The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone. 1975.

U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. *Economic bulletin for Africa*. 1961. Addis Ababa.

———. *Economic survey of Africa*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

- Amin, Samir. *Accumulation on a world scale: a critique of the theory of under-development*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1974. 2 v.
- . *Neo-colonialism in West Africa*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1975. Pbk.
- Arkhurst, Frederick S., ed. *Africa in the seventies and eighties: issues in development*. New York: Praeger, 1970.
- Arrighi, Giovanni, and John S. Saul. *Essays on the political economy of Africa*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1973. Pbk.
- Berry, Sara S. *Cocoa, custom and socio-economic change in rural western Nigeria*. London, New York: Oxford University Press, 1975.
- Davidson, Basil. *Can Africa survive? Arguments against growth without development*. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 1974. Pbk; Boston: Little Brown.
- Ghai, Dharam P., ed. *Economic independence in Africa*. Nairobi: East African Literature Bureau, 1973.
- Kamarck, Andrew M. *The economics of development*. Rev. ed. New York: Praeger, 1971.
- Lele, Uma J. *The design of rural development: lessons from Africa*. Baltimore: Published for the World Bank by Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975. Pbk.
- Leys, Colin. *Underdevelopment in Kenya: the political economy of neo-colonialism*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1975. Pbk.
- Multinational firms in Africa*. Edited by Carl Gosta Widstrand, with an introduction by Samir Amin. Uppsala, Sweden: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1975.
- Onyemelukwe, Clement C. *Economic underdevelopment: an inside view*. New York: Longman, 1974. Pbk.
- The political economy of contemporary Africa*. Edited by Peter G. W. Gutkind and Immanuel Wallerstein. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1976.
- Seidman, Ann W. *An economics textbook for Africa*. 2d. ed. New York: Praeger, 1974.
- . *Planning for development in sub-Saharan Africa*. New York: Praeger, 1974.
- Uppal, J. S., and L. R. Salkever, eds. *Africa: problems in economic development*. New York: Free Press, 1972.

Traditional Economic Systems

There are basically two schools of thought in the study of African economic organization, and it is useful to know which "camp" an anthropologist or economist belongs to before reading his or her work. The substantivists (Bohannon and Dalton) argue "that the values and motivation of pre-industrial societies differ in kind rather than degree from those of industrial societies" (Hopkins, p. 6). The formalists (Hill, Schneider) argue that Africans, like everyone else, are "economic men" who have the same kind of economic responses to situations as do other peoples regardless of time or place.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Pas, H. T. van der. *Economic anthropology, 1940-1972: an annotated bibliography*. Oosterhout, Netherlands: Anthropological Publications, 1973.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

- Bohannon, Paul, and George Dalton, eds. *Markets in Africa*. Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1962. Pbk; Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor, 1963.
- The development of indigenous trade and markets in West Africa*. Edited by Claude Meillassoux. London: Oxford University Press for the International African Institute, 1971.
- Hill, Polly. *Rural Hausa, a village and a setting*. Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press, 1972.
- . *Studies in rural capitalism in West Africa*. Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press, 1970.
- Hopkins, Anthony G. *An economic history of West Africa*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1973. Pbk.
- Schneider, Harold K. *The Wahi Wanyaturu: economics in an African society*. Chicago: Aldine, 1970.

The Arts

Visual Art/Architecture/Decorative Arts

African art can be seen in all aspects of African life, and therefore studies have focused on the rich variety of visual and plastic expression: masks and figures and their uses in ritual and social occasions, architecture, textiles, leather

and metal work, pottery, basketry, house decoration, dress, body decoration and hairstyles, and even objects made for the tourist trade. Studies of African art fall into three categories: broad studies that present fairly sweeping surveys of the arts of all or nearly all of the subcontinent; more specific studies of a particular area or group or time; and studies, often in the form of collected essays or synopses, on particular problems. There are only two journals dedicated exclusively to articles on African art. Museum catalogues often contain very useful material but quickly become unavailable.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

- Eicher, Joanne B. *African dress: a select and annotated bibliography on sub-Saharan countries*. East Lansing, Mich.: Center for International Programs, African Studies Center, Michigan State University, 1969.
- Gaskin, Lionel J. *A bibliography of African art*. London: International African Institute, 1965.
- Hartwig, Gerald W. "East African plastic art tradition—a discussion of the literature." *Geneve-Afrique*, v. 7 (1968): 31–52.
- Prussin, Labelle, and David Lee. "Architecture in Africa: an annotated bibliography." *Africana library journal*, v. IV, no. 3 (Autumn 1973): 2–32.
- Western, Dominique C. *A bibliography of the arts of Africa*. Waltham, Mass.: African Studies Association, 1975.
- Sections on art, architecture, oral literature, music, and dance.

PERIODICALS:

- African arts*. 1967–. Los Angeles: African Studies Center, UCLA. Quarterly.
- Scholarly and popular articles on the arts, particularly visual arts, and their functioning; richly illustrated; book reviews.
- Arts d'Afrique noire*. 1972–. Villiers-le-Bel, France (24 rue de Draguignan, 95400 Arnouville, France). Quarterly.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

- Beier, Ulli. *Contemporary art in Africa*. New York: Praeger, 1968.
- Bravmann, René. *Open frontiers: the mobility of art in Black Africa*. Seattle: Published for the Henry Art Gallery by the University of Washington Press, 1973.
- Catalog for a show.
- . "An urban way of death." *African arts*, v. 8, no. 3 (Spring 1975): 42–47; 62–64; 90.

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- . *Islam and tribal art in West Africa*. London, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1974.
- Crowley, Daniel J. "The West African art market revisited." *African arts*, v. 7, no. 4 (Autumn 1974): 54–59.
- Delange, Jacqueline. *The art and peoples of black Africa*. New York: Dutton, 1974. Pbk.
- Elisofon, Eliot, and William Fagg. *The sculpture of Africa*. New York: Praeger, 1958.
- Fraser, D. and H. Cole, eds. *African art and leadership*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1972.
- Gardi, Rene. *African crafts and craftsmen*. New York: Van Nostrand-Reinhold, 1970.
- . *Indigenous African architecture*. New York: Van Nostrand-Reinhold, 1974.
- Gwatkin, Nina W. *Yoruba hairstyles: a selection of hairstyles from southern Nigeria*. Lagos, Nigeria: Craft Centre, National Museum Compound, 1971.
- Mcrunt, Marshall. *African art: the years since 1920*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1973.
- Prussin, Labelle. *Architecture in northern Ghana: a study of forms and functions*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969.
- Sieber, Roy. *African textiles and decorative arts*. New York: Museum of Modern Art; distributed by New York Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn., 1972. Pbk.
- Thompson, Robert F. *African art in motion: icon and act . . .* Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1974.
- Catalog for an exhibition.
- Trowell, Margaret. *African design*. 3d. ed. New York: Praeger, 1971.
- Wahlman, Maude. *Contemporary African arts*. Chicago: Field Museum of Natural History, 1974.
- Willett, Frank. *African art: an introduction*. New York: Praeger, 1971. Pbk.
- . *Ife in the history of West African sculpture*. New York: McGraw, 1967.

Music/Dance

Two new books on African music (Bebey and Nketia) provide broad surveys of the field, dealing with its historical, social, and cultural background, and

include discussions of musical instruments, melody, polyphony, rhythm, the relations of music to speech and to dance, and African musical convention. Both contain discographies and indicate commercial sources and distributors for recordings.

One of the major collections of phonorecordings, both field recordings and commercially made recordings, is Indiana University's Archives of Traditional Music. Its catalog of phonorecords and oral data is now available in book form. The survey of African field recordings of music and oral data, conducted at the Archives, has also recently been published (Stone and Gillis). It indexes the holdings of the Archives, of similar centers such as at the Library of Congress, Columbia University, and the Institute of Ethnomusicology at UCLA, and of individual collectors.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Drewal, Margaret Thompson, and Glorianne Jackson. *Sources on African and African-related dance*. New York: American Dance Guild, 1974. Pbk.

Gaskin, Lionel J. *A select bibliography of music in Africa*. Compiled . . . under the direction of K. P. Wachsmann. London: International African Institute, 1965.

Hanna, Judith Lynne. *The anthropology of dance: a selected bibliography*. Richardson, Texas: School of Arts and Humanities, University of Texas at Dallas, 1976. Available from the author, P.O. 1062, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Merriam, Alan P. *African music on LP: an annotated bibliography*. Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1970.

Indiana University. Archives of Traditional Music and Oral Data. *Catalog of phonorecords of music and oral data held by the Archives of Traditional Music*. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1975.

Stone, Ruth M., and Frank J. Gillis. *African music and oral data: a catalog of field recordings, 1902-1975*. Bloomington, London: Indiana University Press, 1976.

PERIODICALS:

African music. 1954-. Roodepoort, Transvaal, South Africa: African Music Society. Quarterly.

145 Articles, reviews, notes and news.

Ethnomusicology. 1953-. Ann Arbor.: The Society for Ethnomusicology, Inc. 3 x yr.

Features a "current bibliography and discography," book and record reviews, as

well as original articles. The Society's S.E.M. Newsletter functions as a vehicle for the exchange of ideas, news, and information.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

African urban notes, v. 5, no. 4 (1970).

Entire issue devoted to the study of music in urban Africa.

Bebey, Francis. *African music: a people's art*. New York: Lawrence Hill, 1975. Pbk.

Blacking, John. *Venda children's songs*. Johannesburg, South Africa: Witwatersrand University Press, 1967.

Bium, Odette. "Dance in Ghana." *Dance perspectives*, v. 56 (Winter 1973).

Hanna, Judith Lynne. *The highlife: a West African urban dance*. New York: CORD, 1973. (Dance research monograph, 1.)

Imperato, Pascal James. "The dance of the Tyi Waa." *African arts*, v. 4, no. 1 (1970): 8-13, 71-80.

Nketia, J. H. Kwabena. *The music of Africa*. New York: Norton, 1974. Pbk.

Roberts, John S. *Black music of two worlds*. New York: Praeger, 1972. Pbk. New York: Morrow, 1974.

Deals with the influence of Afro-American music on modern African music.

Tracey, Hugh. *Chopi musicians: their music, poetry and instruments*. London: Oxford University Press for the International African Institute, 1948. Revised ed. 1971.

Wachsmann, Klaus P., ed. *Essays on music and history in Africa*. Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1971.

Folklore/Oral Literature

The study of folklore in Africa, which has usually concentrated on verbal expression (tales, songs, proverbs, riddles, narratives), overlaps with studies in literature and drama, anthropology and linguistics, history, and religious expressions and beliefs. Additional references may be found under those headings.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Görög, Veronika. "Bibliographie analytique sélective sur la littérature orale africaine." *Cahiers d'études africaines*, v. 8, no. 3 (1968): 453-501; "Littérature orale africaine: Bibliographie analytique (Périodiques)." *Cahiers d'études africaines*, v. 9, no. 4 (1969): 641-666; v. 10, no. 4 (1970): 583-631; v. 12, no. 4 (1972): 174-192.

Scheub, Harold. *Bibliography of African oral narratives*. Madison, Wisconsin:

- African Studies Program, University of Wisconsin, 1971.
 Western, Dominique C. *A bibliography of the arts of Africa*. Waltham, Mass.: African Studies Association, 1975.
 See the section on "oral literature."

PERIODICALS:

Many articles on African folklore are published in *Africa* (International African Institute, London), *African studies* (Johannesburg), and *Research in African literatures and the arts* (Austin, Texas), all described under other headings.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

- Courlander, Harold. *Tales of Yoruba gods and heroes*. New York: Crown, 1972. Pbk.
 ———. *A treasury of African folklore: the oral literature, traditions, myths, legends, epics, tales, recollections, wisdom, sayings and humor of Africa*. New York: Crown, 1975.
 Dorson, Richard M., ed. *African folklore*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1972. Pbk; Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor, 1972.
 Papers given at a conference at Indiana University are introduced by Professor Dorson and complemented by verbal texts.
 Finnegan, Ruth H. *Oral literature in Africa*. London: Clarendon Press, 1970.
 Liyong, Taban lo. *Popular culture of East Africa: oral literature*. Nairobi: Longmans, 1972. Pbk.

Literature

One of the most effective ways of achieving an in-depth understanding of Africa is to read novels by African writers. Many titles have appeared in the last two decades; however, no attempt has been made to list them below since the major ones have already been cited and discussed in the context of Emil Snyder's chapter. Other titles are listed in the bibliographies.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

These can be found in the *Journal of Commonwealth literature* and *African literature today*, both described below.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

- Baratte-Eno Eclinga, Thérèse. *Bibliographie, auteurs africaines et nigérianes de*

- langue française*. 3d. ed. Paris: O.R.T.F. (Office de Radiodiffusion télévision française; 38, rue Saint Sulpice, 75006) 1972. Pbk.
 East, N. B. *African theatre; a checklist of critical materials*. New York: Africana Publishing Corp., 1970. Pbk.
 Herdeck, Donald E. *African authors: a companion to Black African writing, 1300-1973*. Contributors: Abiola Irele, Lilyan Kesteloot, Gideon Mangoela. Washington, D.C.: Black Orpheus Press, 1973.
 Short biographies for 394 authors, followed by systematic listing of their works, critical commentaries; extensive appendices; critical essays; authors by chronological period; authors by country of origin; authors writing in African languages; authors writing in European languages; women authors; publishers; journals; bibliographies; critical studies; and anthologies. Continuation seems to be promised.
 Jahn, Janheinz, and Claus Peter Dressler. *Bibliography of creative African writing*. Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Kraus-Thomson, 1971.
 An attempt at a comprehensive list of all black African writing (excluding works in Arabic and Amharic) before 1900 and creative writing after 1900; secondary works and criticism also listed.
 Zell, Hans M., and Helene Silver. *A reader's guide to African literature*. New York: Africana Publishing Corp., 1971. Pbk.
 Lists over 800 works by black African authors writing in English and French; also sections on critical works, reference materials, anthologies. Other features include sections on children's books by African authors; politically-committed literature; select articles on creative African literature; biographies of some major authors; annotated lists of periodicals; publishers and book sellers.

PERIODICALS:

- African literature today: a journal of explanatory criticism*. 1968-. Oxford, Eng.: Heinemann Educational. 2 x yr. (Formerly *Bulletin of the Association for African Literature in English*.)
 Features a current bibliography on new African literature including books and periodical articles; book reviews; articles analyzing the works of African authors.
The Conch. 1969-. New Paltz, N.Y.: Dept. of African Studies, State University of New York, New Paltz. Biannual.
 "A sociological journal of African cultures and literature."
Dhona. 1971-. Nairobi: East African Literature Bureau. 2 no. a yr.
 "The Makerere University, Dept. of Literature journal of creative writing,"—featuring short stories, poetry, plays, and book reviews.
Journal of Commonwealth literature. 1965-. London: Heinemann Educational and the University of Leeds. Semiannual.
 Critical reviews and book reviews on English language writing; annual bibliography of Commonwealth literature in the January number.

Research in African literatures, 1970-. Austin, Texas: African and Afro-American Research Institute, University of Texas at Austin. Semiannual.

Emphasis on theoretical, historical, and biographical articles; bibliographies and bibliographical essays, research, discographies, filmographies.

Journal of the new African literature and the arts, 1966-1972. New York: Third Press.

Creative works, reviews, criticism on African literature, music, fine arts, dance, and other aspects of African culture.

Présence africaine, 1947-. English and bilingual editions, 1967-. Paris.

Early champion of Negritude, with articles on literature, the arts, history and African culture; also prose, poetry, and drama featured.

Umma, 1971-. Nairobi: East African Literature Bureau. 2 x yr.

Journal of creative writing from the Literature Dept. of the University of Dar-es-Salaam.

World literature today, 1927-. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press. Quarterly. (Formerly *Books abroad*.)

Reviews African books.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Awoonor, Kofi. *The breast of the earth: a survey of the history, culture and literature of Africa south of the Sahara*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1975. Pbk.

Dalhousie review, v. 53 (Winter 1973-74).

Special issue on African literature.

Dathorne, O. R. *The black mind: a history of African literature*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1974.

Gérard, Albert S. *Four African literatures: Xhosa, Sotho, Zulu, Amharic*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971.

Graham-White, Anthony. *The drama of Black Africa*. New York, London: Samuel French, 1975.

Hamilton, Russell. *Voices from an empire: a history of Afro-Portuguese literature*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1975.

Kesteloot, Lilyan. *Intellectual origins of the African revolution*. Washington, D.C.: Black Orpheus Press, 1972.

Larson, Charles R. *The emergence of African fiction*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1972. Pbk.

149 Mphahlele, Ezekiel. *The African image*. New York: Praeger, 1974. Pbk.

Mutiso, Gideon C. M. *Socio-political thought in African literature: weusi?* New York: Barnes & Noble, 1974.

Traoré, Bakary. *The black African theatre and its social functions*. Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press, 1972.

ANTHOLOGIES:

Moore, Gerald, and Ulli Beier, eds. *Modern poetry from Africa*. Rev. ed. Harmondsworth, Eng.: Penguin, 1966. Pbk.

Collins, Marie. *Black poets in French*. New York: Scribners, 1972. Pbk.

The negritude poets: an anthology of black poetry. Translated from the French by Ellen Kennedy. New York: Viking Press, 1975.

Larson, Charles R., ed. *African short stories*. New York: Collier Macmillan, 1970. Pbk.

Shores, Herbert L., and Megchelina Shore-Bos, eds. *Come back Africa*. New York: International Publishing Co., 1968. Pbk.

Languages and Literacy

Four main areas of concern under this heading are the classification of African languages (Greenberg), the study of African languages (Blass, Johnson, and Gage), the problem of literacy (Goody, Unesco publications), and the role of language in the development of African nations (Whiteley).

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Permanent International Committee of Linguists, *Bibliographie linguistique des années ... 1939-*. Utrecht. Annual.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Blass, Birgit, Dora E. Johnson, and William W. Gage. *A provisional survey of materials for the study of neglected languages*. Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1969.

Bibliography of dictionaries, grammars, and other teaching aids for a number of African languages.

Der-Houssikian, Haig. *A bibliography of African linguistics*. Edmonton, Canada; Champaign, Ill.: Linguistic Research, 1972.

Molnos, Angela. *Language problems in Africa, a bibliography (1946-1967) and summary of the present situation, with special reference to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda*. Nairobi: East African Research Information Centre, 1969.

Murphy, John D., and Harry Goff. *A bibliography of African languages and linguistics*. Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1969.

PERIODICALS:

African languages/Langues africaines, 1975-. London: International African Institute. Annual.

A new journal, concerned with educational, literary, cultural, historical, and sociolinguistic aspects of African languages, as well as with descriptive and comparative studies.

African studies. 1941-. Johannesburg, South Africa: Witwatersrand University Press. Quarterly. (Formerly *Bantu studies*.)

Articles on linguistics, social aspects of African languages, as well as anthropology, folklore, government.

Journal of West African languages. Ibadan, Nigeria: Published by the West African Linguistic Society at the Ibadan University Press. Semiannual.

Kiswahili. 1930-. Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania: Institute of Swahili Research, University of Dar-es-Salaam. 2 x yr.

Articles on the language, literature, and linguistic studies of Swahili; reviews of literature in Swahili.

Studies in African linguistics. 1969-. Los Angeles: Dept. of Linguistics and African Studies Center, UCLA. 3 x yr.

Linguistic studies.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Alexandre, Pierre. *Languages and language in Black Africa*. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press, 1972.

Goody, John R., ed. *Literacy in traditional societies*. Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press, 1968.

Case studies on how "writing" affects essentially nonliterate societies and changes societies who adopt literacy.

Greenberg, Joseph H. *The languages of Africa*. 3d. ed. Bloomington: Indiana University Research Center for Language Sciences, 1970.

Linguistics in sub-Saharan Africa. Leiden: Brill, 1972. (Current trends in linguistics, v. 7.)

Language use and social change: problems of multilingualism with special reference to eastern Africa. . . Edited by W. H. Whiteley. London: Published for the International African Institute by Oxford University Press, 1971.

Unesco. *The experimental world literacy programmes: a critical assessment*. Paris: Unesco Press with UNDP, 1976.

———. *Practical guide to functional literacy; a method of training for development*. Paris: 1973.

Unesco. *Educational studies and documents series*. 1970-. Paris. No. 5. *Literacy for working: functional literacy in rural Tanzania*. By Margo Viscusi. 1971. No. 10. *Functional literacy in Mali: training for development*. By Bernard Dumont. 1973.

Whiteley, Wilfred H. *Swahili: the rise of a national language*. London: Methuen, 1969. (Studies in African history, 3.)

Worldview: Religion/Philosophy

In the past, religious studies have either been written by Christian missionaries in Africa or by anthropologists who have leaned toward a functional interpretation. Many of the recent works have been written by Africans (Idowu, Mbiti) who are concerned with establishing an African theological focus. This section includes sources for the study of Islam and Christianity, as well as for traditional religions.

CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY:

International bibliography of the history of religion. 1952-. Leiden: Brill, 1954-. Annual.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Ofori, Patrick E. *Black African traditional religions and philosophy: a select bibliographic survey of sources from the earliest times to 1974*. Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Kraus-Thomson Organization, 1975.

———. *Christianity in tropical Africa: a selective annotated bibliography*. Nendeln, Liechtenstein: KTO Press, 1977.

———. *Islam in Africa south of the Sahara: a select bibliographic guide*. Nendeln, Liechtenstein: KTO Press, 1977.

Turner, Harold W. *New religious movements in primal societies*, v. 1: *Black Africa*. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1977.

PERIODICALS:

AFER: *African ecclesiastical review*. 1959-. Eldoret, Kenya (P.O. Box 908): AMECEA Pastoral Institute (Gaba). Bimonthly.

Articles on Christianity (especially Catholicism) in Africa; occasional articles on traditional religions.

Cahiers des religions africaines. 1967-. Kinshasa, Zaire: Centre d'Études des Religions africaines, Université Nationale du Zaire. Bilingual; scholarly articles and bibliographies.

Cahiers philosophiques africaines. 1972-. Lubumbashi, Zaire: Département de Philosophie, Université Nationale du Zaire. Irreg. Bilingual; regular bibliography on philosophy in Africa.

Journal of religion in Africa. 1967-. Leiden: Brill, 3 x yr.

"... devoted to the scientific study of the forms and history of religion" in Africa; features articles, short notes, reports and news items, bibliographic material, reviews.

Orita: Ibadan journal of religious studies. 1967-. Ibadan, Nigeria: Dept. of Religious Studies, University of Ibadan. Biannual.

"... aims at an interpretation and understanding of African tribal religion, Christianity and Islam..."; Orita in Yoruba means "where the ways meet."

Second order: an African journal of philosophy. 1972-. Ile-Ife, Nigeria: University of Ife Press. Semiannual.

Thought and practice: the journal of the Philosophical Association of Kenya. 1974-. Nairobi: East African Literature Bureau. 2 x yr.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Ajayi, J. F. A., and E. A. Ayandele. "Emerging themes in Nigerian and West African religious history." *Journal of African studies*, v. 1, no. 1 (Spring 1974): 1-39.

Christianity in tropical Africa. Edited by C. G. Baeta. London: Oxford University Press, 1968.

Horton, Robin. "African traditional thought and Western science." *Africa* (London), v. 37, no. 1-2 (1967): 50-71, 155-187.

———. "The Kalabari world view; an outline and an interpretation." *Africa* (London), v. 32, no. 3 (1962): 197-219.

Idowu, E. Bolaji. *African traditional religion: a definition*. Maryknoll, N.Y.: Orbis Books, 1973.

King, Noel Q. *Christian and Muslim in Africa*. New York: Harper & Row, 1971.

———. *Religions of Africa: a pilgrimage into traditional religions*. New York: Harper & Row, 1970.

Islam in tropical Africa. Edited by I. M. Lewis. London: Oxford University Press, 1966.

Lewis, William H., and James Kritzeck, eds. *Islam in Africa*. New York: Van Nostrand-Reinhold, 1969.

Mbiti, John S. *African religions and philosophy*. New York: Praeger, 1970. Pbk. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor, 1970.

———. *African traditional prayers*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor, 1975. Pbk.

———. *Introduction to African religion*. New York: Praeger, 1975.

Mugo, Erasto. *African response to western Christian religion: a sociological analysis of African separatist religions and political movements in East Africa*. Nairobi, Kenya: East African Literature Bureau, 1975. Pbk.

"This book is a study of the interaction between Africans in East Africa and the

European missionaries in a colonial situation and after independence."

Ranger, Terence O., and Isaria Kimambo, eds. *The historical study of African religion*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1972.

Ranger, Terence O., and John Weller, eds. *Themes in the Christian history of Central Africa*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1975.

Ray, Benjamin. *African religions: symbol, ritual and community*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1976.

Shorter, Aylward. *African Christian theology—adaptation or incarnation?* London: Chapman, 1975.

———. *African culture and the Christian Church: an introduction to social and pastoral anthropology*. London: Chapman, 1975.

Taylor, John Vernon. *The primal vision: Christian presence amid African religion*. London: SCM Press; Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1963.

Trimingham, John S. *The influence of Islam upon Africa*. London: Harlow, 1968.

Films

In the colonial period, films made about Africa were usually Eurocentric and often appeared to reinforce the worst stereotypes of the "Dark Continent." Some of these films can still be used, however, as documentaries which show the colonialists' view of Africa. Since independence, many new films that are dynamic statements about the African experience have been made. In particular, films by African producers, such as the Senegalese Ousmane Sembene, give new perspectives and insights.

FILMOGRAPHIES:

Africa from reel to reel: an African filmography. Compiled by Steven Ohrn and Rebecca Riley. Waltham, Mass.: African Studies Association, 1976.

The most comprehensive listing of films on Africa available; approximately 1,300 16mm films distributed in the U.S. and Canada, with the following information: title, date, producer and filmmaker, location, distributors, synopsis; bibliography.

Films on Africa: an educator's guide to 16mm films available in the Midwest.

Compiled by the African Studies Program, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Wisc.: African Studies Program, University of Wisconsin (1450 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison, Wisc.), 1974.

List of films available in the midwestern United States, with descriptions provided by distributors; also recommendations by category from other U.S. Africanists; suggested age levels of usage also included.

Hennebelle, Guy. *Les cinémas africains en 1972*. Dakar, Senegal: Société afri-

caine d'Édition, 1972. (L'Afrique littéraire et artistique, 20.)

Study of African filmmakers which includes filmographies and bibliographies of reviews.

Miller, Norman N. *Teaching African development with film*. Hanover, N.H.: American Universities Field Staff, 1971. (Fieldstaff reports: Africa; East Africa series, v. 10, no. 1.)

Travel

For those lucky enough to travel in Africa, or for the armchair traveler, travel guides can be useful and interesting. The books listed here generally give some useful advice and impressions, although prices may be higher with inflation, a few restaurants and hotels may no longer be in business, and some new ones may open.

The African American Institute's Educators to Africa Association (833 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017) and several colleges and universities offer low-cost trips to African countries. Sometimes these also include the opportunity to take courses at an African university.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING:

Allen, Philip S., and Aaron Segal. *The traveler's Africa*. New York: Scribners, 1975.

Blumenthal, Susan. *Bright continent: a shoestring guide to sub-Saharan Africa*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor, 1974. Pbk.

Boone, Sylvia. *West African travels: a guide to people and places*. New York: Random House, 1974.

Traveller's guide to Africa, 1974. Colin Legum, editor-in-chief. London: African Development; New York: distributed by Rand McNally, c1974.

Cookbooks

The following list will allow gourmets to broaden their culinary horizons. Some cookbooks give Western equivalents for African ingredients which are difficult to obtain, and the book by Hachten has a selected list of stores in the United States that carry the ingredients for African recipes.

Hachten, Harva. *Kitchen safaris: a gourmet's tour of Africa*. New York: Atheneum, 1970.

Bibliography

Oka, Monica O. *Black Academy cookbook: a collection of authentic African recipes*. Buffalo, N.Y.: Black Academy Press, 1972.

Sandler, Bea. *The African cookbook*. New York: Crowell, 1972.

Van der Pest, Laurens. *African cooking*. New York: Time-Life Books, 1970. (Foods of the World.)

Wilson, Ellen Gibson. *A West African cookbook: an introduction to good food in Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone*. New York: Evans; distributed by Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1971. Pbk: New York: Avon.

Instruction

The following works are guides for teaching about Africa at the elementary, secondary, and college levels.

Africa: teaching perspectives and approaches. Editor: John E. Willmer. Tualatin, Oregon: Geographic and Area Study Publications, 1975.

Introduced by 13 essays by Africanists, this work has sections on resources and materials, approaches to teaching about Africa, and teaching strategies.

The African experience, edited by John N. Paden and Edward W. Soja. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press, 1970. 4 v. Pbk.

Volume II provides a syllabus for college teaching; other volumes include essays, bibliography, and a guide to resources.

Murphy, E. Jefferson, and Harry Stein. *Teaching Africa today: a handbook for teachers and curriculum planners*. New York: Citation Press, 1973. Pbk.

Other Sources

African American Institute, 833 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017. (212) 661-0800

A private organization whose purpose is to further African development and strengthen understanding between the United States and Africa. Its programs bring African students to U.S. universities and African leaders, specialists, and educators for short-term study and travel. Other programs are the Educators to Africa Association, offering low-cost travel plans to Africa; American Study in Africa; Africa Policy Information Center; and its School Services Division.

Publications: *Africa report*; various teaching materials.

African Studies Association, 218 Shiffman Center, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154. (617) 899-3079

Professional association for Africanists in the United States. Attempts to promote, integrate, and facilitate research on Africa; gathers and distributes data and search on Africa, informs researchers of research regulations and priorities of various African countries; annual meeting.

Publications: *African studies newsletter*; *African studies review*; *Issue: History in Africa*; *ASA review of books*; bibliographies and reference guides to African studies in the U.S. and current research.